

REQUESTERS FULL NAME

三

三

DATE
TIP (S) OF
ADVISED BY
FIELD OFFICES
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WP

GRAY

Mexico City

Dated October 12, 1927

Rec'd 11:25 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

October 12, 4 p. m.

Consulate General yesterday granted non-immigration visae number 176 under section 32 to Diego Rivera holder of Mexican passport 1193, issued October 8 who stated that he is proceeding to Germany via United States probably entering at Laredo or at New York. Rivera was on December 1st, 1926, editor of EL LIBERTAD or organ of the Anti-Imperialist League of the Americas. On April 26, 1935, he resigned as an active member of the Mexican Communist Party requesting that he be considered henceforth as "sympathizer". Despatch follows.

WEDDELL

JS

100-155423-X
~~61-6343-1~~

WED
WED
10/15/27

BC

Gray

Mexico City

Dated October 14, 1927

Received 7:30 PM

Secretary of State,
Washington.

October 14, 5 P.M.

Referring to my telegram of October ~~14~~^{12 4}, ~~2~~³ P.M.

From private sources I learned that Diego Rivera left last night for San Antonio via Laredo. Leaves San Antonio nine oclock morning Sunshine Special Pennsylvania for New York. He stated to my informant that he was proceeding to Moscow at invitation of Soviet Government, all expenses being paid by that Government.

WEDDELL

CSB

HN:GAJ

POSTAL

October 15, 1927

Daly
Dept Justice
Sub-Treasury Bldg
New York City

DIEGO RIVERA LEFT SAN ANTONIO NINE OCLOCK ^{morning} OCTOBER FOURTEENTH
VIA SUNSHINE SPECIAL PENNSYLVANIA FOR NEW YORK STOP KEEP
UNDER CLOSE BUT DISCREET SURVEILLANCE STOP INFORMATION SUBJECT
IS LEAVING COUNTRY ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHEN HE DOES SO OR IF
HE DELAYS STOP GIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AND HANDLE THOROUGHLY
AND DISCREETLY

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/dag
234 x 12

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-155423-X
61-6343-1

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 15 1927 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

HN:GAJ

POSTAL

October 15, 1927

61
Jones
Dept Justice
Federal Bldg
San Antonio Texas

DIEGO RIVERA REPORTED LEFT SAN ANTONIO NINE OCLOCK
MORNING OCTOBER FOURTEENTH VIA SUNSHINE SPECIAL
PENNSYLVANIA FOR NEW YORK STOP ENDEAVOR SECURE
NUMBERS PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS AND WIRE NEW YORK STOP
HANDLE WITH UTMOST SECRECY

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/000
234812

100-155423-X1
67-6343-2
RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT. 15 1927 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

HN:GAJ

POSTAL

October 15, 1927

Daly
Dept Justice
Sub-Treasury Bldg
New York City

DIEGO RIVERA LEFT SAN ANTONIO NINE O'CLOCK ^{Morning} OCTOBER FOURTEENTH
VIA SUNSHINE SPECIAL PENNSYLVANIA FOR NEW YORK STOP KEEP
UNDER CLOSE BUT DISCREET SURVEILLANCE STOP INFORMATION SUBJECT
IS LEAVING COUNTRY ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHEN HE DOES SO OR IF
HE DELAYS STOP GIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AND HANDLE THOROUGHLY
AND DISCREETLY

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/clad
234,712

61-6343

RECORDED

100-155423-12

61-6343-3

OCT 17 1927 P. M.	
FILE	

NO. 5

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1063

San Antonio, Texas.

Oct. 17, 1927.

Director

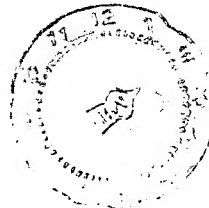
Your telegram 15th Diego Rivera party checked out Gunter Hotel here Sunday morning October 16th eight thirty AM Party suiting description left on Texas Special Katy nine ten AM Sunday morning. Railroad ticket New York. Did not purchase pullman reservation here. New York advised.

Two Jones

Rec'd. 3

Decoded J

To Director 3:15



OCT 17 1927

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY 254812

100-1554-3-X3 1927
61-6343-47
RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 17 1927 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Two
FILED

Telegram

26267

San Antonio, Texas.
October 17, 1927.

J H Daly
Dept Justice
Sub-Treasury Bldg
New York NY

61-6343

Re Diego Rivera party checked out Gunter Hotel here Sunday morning October sixteenth eight thirty AM Party suiting description left on Texas Special Katy nine ten AM Sunday morning railroad ticket New York did not purchase Pullman reservation here

Jones

copy decoded message

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/008
234 812

100-155423-14
61-6343-6

RECORDED	
OCT 20 1927	
DEPARTMENT	
Div. Two	FILE

San Antonio, Texas.

New York City

Oct. 18, 1927. Oct. 15 to 18.

JOHN L. HAAS.

DIEGO RIVERA

Mexican Matters.

NEW YORK FILE #64-31

Subject located; arrived at New York on train known as "Spirit of St. Louis" at 2 P.M. October 18, 1927. Agent was met at Pennsylvania Station by Special Agent Leslie who took up the surveillance of Subject at this point. For further details see report of Agent Leslie on this Subject.

- PENDING -

DETAILS:

Acting under instructions and pursuant to the following message received from the Bureau Office, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent in Charge J. H. Daly, per telephone, on October 15, 1927:

"Regarding Diego Rivera left San Antonio nine o'clock morning of October 14 by way of "Sunshine Special" and Pennsylvania for New York. Keep under close and discreet surveillance. Information Subject will leave country. Advise immediately when he does go or if he delays. Give careful attention and handle thoroughly and discreetly. Have an agent go to Philadelphia and meet train. Believe this man is going to Russia. No description yet, but State Department will endeavor to secure and furnish."

which was later confirmed by the following telegram dated Washington, D.C., October 15, 1927:

"DIEGO RIVERA LEFT SAN ANTONIO NINE O'CLOCK MORNING OCTOBER FOURTEENTH VIA SUNSHINE SPECIAL PENNSYLVANIA FOR NEW YORK STOP KEEP UNDER CLOSE BUT DISCREET SURVEILLANCE STOP INFORMATION SUBJECT IS LEAVING COUNTRY ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHEN HE DOES OR IF HE DELAYS STOP GIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AND HANDLE THOROUGHLY AND DISCREETLY. HOOVER."

Bureau
San Antonio
New York

3:
2:
2:

JLH:AH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1 DJJ
234812

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT San Antonio, Texas.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 18, 1927.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 15 to 18.	REPORT MADE BY: JOHN L. HAAS.
TITLE: <u>DIEGO RIVERA</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE: Mexican Matters.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NEW YORK FILE #64-31

Subject located; arrived at New York on train known as "Spirit of St. Louis" at 2 P.M. October 18, 1927. Agent was met at Pennsylvania Station by Special Agent Leslie who took up the surveillance of Subject at this point. For further details see report of Agent Leslie on this Subject.

- PENDING -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-83 BY SP1 [signature]

DETAILS:

Acting under instructions and pursuant to the following message received from the Bureau Office, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent in Charge J. H. Daly, per telephone, on October 15, 1927:

"Regarding Diego Rivera left San Antonio nine o'clock morning of October 14 by way of "Sunshine Special" and Pennsylvania for New York. Keep under close and discreet surveillance. Information Subject will leave country. Advise immediately when he does go or if he delays. Give careful attention and handle thoroughly and discreetly. Have an agent go to Philadelphia and meet train. Believe this man is going to Russia. No description yet, but State Department will endeavor to secure and furnish."

DETAILS:
which was later confirmed by the following telegram dated Washington, D.C., October 15, 1927:

"DIEGO RIVERA LEFT SAN ANTONIO NINE O'CLOCK MORNING OCTOBER FOURTEENTH VIA SUNSHINE SPECIAL PENNSYLVANIA FOR NEW YORK STOP KEEP UNDER CLOSE BUT DISCREET SURVEILLANCE STOP INFORMATION SUBJECT IS LEAVING COUNTRY ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHEN HE DOES OR IF HE DELAYS STOP GIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AND HANDLE THOROUGHLY AND DISCREETLY. HOOVER."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. H. Daly</i>	SPECIAL AGENT	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-1557423-185 64-6343-2	RECORDED AND INDEXED: JCT 401927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3: San Antonio 2: New York 2:	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 20 1927 TICE	CHECKED OFF:
COPIES DESTROYED 11-27-1964 Mr. Kelly - State Dept. 10/24/27			

New York File #64-31

October 18, 1927.

JOHN L. HAAS

Agent ascertained that the "Sunshine Limited" which left San Antonio at 9 A.M. October 14, 1927, would arrive in St. Louis at 11:15 A.M. October 15th, and connect with the "Spirit of St. Louis" which would leave for New York at 12:02 P.M., and due to arrive at North Philadelphia at 11:52 A.M. on October 16.

Agent left New York City for North Philadelphia at 5:25 A.M. arriving there about 7:40 A.M. on October 16, 1927. On the arrival of the "Spirit of St. Louis", Agent boarded same, and while enroute for New York, had the conductor look over his tickets in order to ascertain what persons on board were through passengers from San Antonio. (This train was in two sections, the second section about twenty minutes behind the first). On the first section there were three, none of whom were Mexican or Spanish. The first stop made by this train after leaving North Philadelphia, was Manhattan Transfer. Agent left the train at that station and boarded the second section. There were several through passengers on board this section but none of them Spanish or Mexican. Agent then, upon arrival at Pennsylvania Station, New York, notified Special Agent in Charge Daly that Subject was not on board this train.

Under date of October 16th after Agent's return to New York, the following telegram was received from the San Antonio office:

"RE: DIEGO RIVERA NO RECORD RESERVATIONS OUT OF HERE."

On October 17th, Special Agent in Charge Daily informed Agent that he had received information that Subject was in possession of an emergency passport and intended to sail for Russia via Germany.

Agent called at the offices of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, at 32 Broadway, and checked the booking lists of the S.S. Berlin which sailed on October 15th; the S.S. Bremen, sailing on October 16th, and the S.S. Columbus, sailing on October 26.

At the office of the Hamburg American Line, 28 Broadway, the lists of the S.S. Cleveland, sailing on October 20; the S.S. Resolute, sailing on October 25th and the S.S. Hamburg, sailing on October 22nd, were checked.

At the offices of the United States Lines, 45 Broadway, the booking lists of the S.S. President Roosevelt, sailing on October 19, and the S.S. Leviathan, sailing October 22nd, were also checked.

Subject's name was not found on any of the above lists.

These three steamship lines are the only ones at the present time running to Germany.

New York File #64-31

October 18, 1927.

JOHN L. HAAS.

A telegram dated October 17th from Special Agent in Charge Jones of the San Antonio Office of this Bureau was received on the same day and reads as follows:

"RE: DIEGO RIVERA PARTY CHECK OUT GUNTER HOTEL HERE SUNDAY MORNING OCTOBER SIXTEENTH EIGHT THIRTY AM PARTY SUITING DESCRIPTION LEFT ON TEXAS SPECIAL KATY NINE TEN AM SUNDAY MORNING RAILROAD TICKET NEW YORK DID NOT PURCHASE FULLMAN RESERVATION HERE."

Pursuant thereto, Agent ascertained that the "Texas Special" which left San Antonio at 9:10 A.M. on October 16th was due at St. Louis on October 17th at 11:15 A.M. and connected with the "Spirit of St. Louis" which was due at North Philadelphia at 11:45 A.M. on October 18.

Agent left New York for North Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7 A.M. on October 18th, arriving there at 9 A.M. and on the arrival of the "Spirit of St. Louis" boarded same. Agent again had the conductors look over his tickets for San Antonio passengers and found three; one located in Car #9, Lower 4; one in Car #11, Lower 6, and one in Car #8, lower 7. Agent then went through the train and found the man occupying Car #8, Lower 7, was the only one that resembled a Latin. Agent obtained a seat in this car and later, when this man and other passengers left for the dining car, looked over his baggage, and found Subject's name on one of the tags.

The following is a description of Subject:

Height:	6 Feet.
Weight:	225 Pounds.
Age:	About 40 years.
Complexion:	Sallow.
	Smooth Shaven.
Eyes:	Dark, bulging.
Hair:	Dark, long, and bushy.
Face:	Broad; Indian type.
Forehead:	High.

Wears wide-brimmed, gray Statson hat, dark gray suit, tan shoes. Carries dark gray over-coat and yellow slicker.

On arrival at Pennsylvania Station, New York, about 2 P.M., Agent was met by Special Agent H.C. Leslie who took up the surveillance at this point. Subject was met at the railroad station by three men and a woman, and departed from there in a taxicab.

The booking lists of the various steamship companies will be checked again.

For further details, Agent respectfully refers to report of Special Agent Leslie.

- PENDING -

HN:DBS

~~61-6342-6~~

100-155423-X5

October 22, 1927.

RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

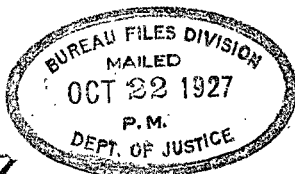
Dear Sir:

In accordance with your recent request
for information regarding one DIEGO RIVERA, I am
transmitting, attached hereto, copy of a report
submitted by Agent Haas, dated New York City,
October 18, 1927, relative thereto.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 89599.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1 [signature]
234 212

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

San Antonio, Tex. S.A. File 61-2045

2

REPORT MADE AT: San Antonio, Tex.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 18, '27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 15-17th	REPORT MADE BY: Gus T. Jones
TITLE: DIEGO RIVERA			CHARACTER OF CASE: Radical Matter.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

At 4 P.M., on October 15, 1927, wire was received from the Director to check movements Diego Rivera, radical. Records M.P. Railroad and Pullman Company checked Saturday night and Sunday morning. No record found of Rivera purchasing transportation. Monday morning ascertained that Rivera had checked out of the Gunter Hotel on Sunday morning and man suiting his description left San Antonio that same morning via M. K. & T. Train "Texas Special" leaving 9:10 A.M. Director and New York office advised by wire. Pending.

Beginning:

DETAILS:

Following telegram received from the Director:

"Diego Rivera reported left San Antonio nine o'clock morning October fourteenth via Sunshine Special Pennsylvania for New York stop Endeavor secure numbers Pullman accommodations and wire New York stop Handle with utmost secrecy."

This telegram was received at the San Antonio office at 4:30 P.M., Saturday October 15, 1927. The M. P. City Ticket office as well as all other City Ticket Offices close at 1 P.M. on Saturday afternoons. Consequently, it was impossible to obtain any information from these offices. A check was made of the ticket office of the M.P. Railroad Station at San Antonio on Saturday evening as well as the M.K. & T. Ticket office. No record could be obtained concerning this party buying any railroad or Pullman transportation at either of these offices.

On Sunday morning Agent had an employee of the M. K. & T. Ry. Company and also the Pullman Company, come to their offices and allow Agent to inspect their records for all departures via the Sunshine

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Gus T. Jones</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED OCT 21 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Div. #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Wash-2 file-1 NY-2	CHECKED OFF: OCT 21 1927
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OCT 21 1927 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		JACKETED: No. 4
ROUTED TO: <i>Div. 1</i> <i>Div. 2</i>		FILE <i>B</i>

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ML

Copy to State P.
10-22-27

Special which left San Antonio at 9 A.M. on October 14th. There were only two records of departure having been purchased for this train through to New York. The purchaser of these two tickets are well known citizens of San Antonio and not connected with party under investigation.

New York office was wired that no record could be found of this party purchasing transportation or leaving on this train.

On Monday morning about 10 A.M., while in casual conversation with Joe De'Coursey, correspondent of the New York Times, who is temporarily in San Antonio, having been expelled from Mexico, De'Coursey in giving me certain information concerning Mexican affairs mentioned the fact that he had seen the well known radical Diego Rivera in San Antonio and had a casual conversation with him; that Rivera was registered at the Gunter Hotel, however, that he D'Coursey thought that Rivera had left San Antonio the day before which would be Sunday October 16th.

The records of the Gunter Hotel were immediately checked and it was found that Diego Rivera checked into the Gunter Hotel on October 13 and checked out of the Gunter Hotel at 8:25 A.M. on Sunday October 16th.

The records of the M. P. and M. K. & T. Rys., were again checked nothing was found at the M. P. However, it was found that a Mexican suiting the description of Rivera had purchased a through ticket to New York at the M. K. & T. Ry. station at about 8:40 A.M., on Sunday, October 16; that he did not purchase Pullman reservation. However, he could have obtained same from the Pullman conductor after boarding the train. This was the only record that would in any way indicate what route Rivera took after leaving San Antonio. It is a fact that he did not leave San Antonio on the Sunshine Special at 9 A.M., on October 15th, because he did not check out of the Gunter Hotel until 8:25 A.M., on the 16th.

The above information was telegraphed both to the Director and the New York office.

In connection with the admonition of secrecy contained in the Director's telegram attention is called to the fact that Joe D'Coursey of the New York Times, who is at present stationed at San Antonio and who is well advised concerning individuals in Mexico is apparently keeping a close tab on their movements as per his voluntary information to me concerning Rivera.

This matter was handled in entire secrecy and noone connected with the Hotel or Railroad Companies were given any information and a suitable cover was used in inquiries made.

Pending.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-20-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10-19-27	REPORT MADE BY: J.L. HAAS.
TITLE: <u>DIEGO RIVERA:</u> 0			CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>MEXICAN MATTERS.</u>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NEW YORK FILE #64-31.

SUBJECT sailed on the S.S. "MAURETANIA" at 11 P.M. today; members of his party also sailing - RUFINO ROSAS SANCHEZ, PROF. RICARDO M. GONSALEZ, FERDINAND de la SOTA, ALFRED SOUSA and ENRIQUE MASSER.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF
ORIGIN: NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to all previous reports on this matter.

Continuing this investigation AGENT again checked up the sailing lists of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, HAMBURG AMERICAN and U.S. STEAMSHIP LINES, but failed to find SUBJECT's name listed.

On this day with Special Agent H.C. Leslie, this AGENT proceeded to the ALIEN SAILING PERMIT OFFICE in Room #7, Barge Office and learned that SUBJECT had obtained a permit to sail, stating in his application for same that he desired to sail on the S.S. "MAURETANIA", in third class, for CHERBOURG, FRANCE Profession - "Artist."

DETAILS: Agents then proceeded to the office of the CUNARD LINE and learned that SUBJECT had purchased a third class ticket on the S.S. "MAURETANIA", which would sail at 11 P.M. on October 19th, 1927; that SUBJECT was one of a party and was enroute to attend a "PAINTERS CONVENTION (ARTISTS)" at Berlin and the names of the other members of the party were not listed, but would be listed on the dock before sailing.

While at the CUNARD office, two individuals appeared with SUBJECT's ticket and attempted to have it changed for passage on the S.S. "CLEVELAND" of the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, sailing on October 20th, 1927, and stated

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Fraux</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-6343-7 100-103423-X BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. OCT 21 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: Div. One Div. Two FILE B	RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 21 1927 CHECKED OFF: JACKETED: No. 4
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: (3) Bureau (2) San Antonio (2) New York.	

COPIES DESTROYED 1/27/55

JLH-AH;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000000

284812

10-22-27

RE: DIEGO RIVERA:
N.Y. File #64-31.

10-19-27

J.L. HAAS.

-2-

that SUBJECT was on his way from SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, and would not arrive in time to sail on the S.S. "MAURETANIA". The Cunard Company, refused to make the change.

At 8 P.M. AGENT proceeded to Pier #46, North River and watched the checking up of the passengers as they arrived to board the "MAURETANIA". About 9.30 P.M. the MEXICAN CONSUL arrived with one ALFRED SOUSA and ENRIQUE NASSER, placed them on board and left the pier.

About 10 P.M. RUFINO ROSAS SANCHEZ, Newspaper writer, Prof RICARDO M. GONSALEZ and FERDINAND de la SOTA, checked in.

At 10.30 P.M. SUBJECT appeared and boarded the "MAURETANIA" and at 11 P.M. the gangways were drawn up and the ship sailed.

For further details as to subject's movements while in this city, Agent respectfully refers to report of Special Agent H.C. Leslie, for this date. No further investigation being necessary, this matter is

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN:
NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

SAN ANTONIO

Page #1

NEW YORK CITY

10-20-27

10-19-27

J.L. HAAS.

DIEGO RIVERA:

MEXICAN MATTERS.

NEW YORK FILE #64-31.

SUBJECT sailed on the S.S. "MAURETANIA" at 11 P.M. today; members of his party also sailing - RUFINO ROSAS SANCHEZ, PROF. RICARDO M. GONSALEZ, FERDINAND de la SOTA, ALFRED SOUSA and ENRIQUE MASSER.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF
ORIGIN: NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to all previous reports on this matter.

Continuing this investigation AGENT again checked up the sailing lists of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, HAMBURG AMERICAN and U.S. STEAMSHIP LINES, but failed to find SUBJECT's name listed.

On this day with Special Agent H.C. Leslie, this AGENT proceeded to the ALIEN SAILING PERMIT OFFICE in Room #7, Barge Office and learned that SUBJECT had obtained a permit to sail, stating in his application for same that he desired to sail on the S.S. "MAURETANIA", in third class, for CHERBOURG, FRANCE Profession - "Artist."

Agents then proceeded to the office of the CUNARD LINE and learned that SUBJECT had purchased a third class ticket on the S.S. "MAURETANIA", which would sail at 11 P.M. on October 19th, 1927; that SUBJECT was one of a party and was enroute to attend a "PAINTERS CONVENTION (ARTISTS) at Berlin and the names of the other members of the party were not listed, but would be listed on the dock before sailing.

While at the CUNARD office, two individuals appeared with SUBJECT's ticket and attempted to have it changed for passage on the S.S. "CLEVELAND" of the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, sailing on October 20th, 1927, and stated

(3) Bureau ✓
(2) San Antonio
(2) New York.

JLH-AH;

SP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1 *2322098*
2322098

HM:719

~~61-6745-8~~

100-155423-18
OCT 25 1927

October 22, 1927.

RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

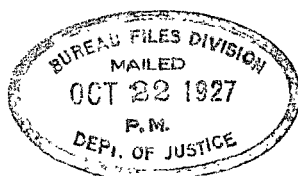
With further reference to your recent
request for information regarding one DIEGO RIVERA,
I am transmitting, attached hereto, copies of the
following reports:

Report of Agent Leslie, New York City,
October 20, 1927;
Report of Agent Haas, New York City,
October 20, 1927;
Report of Agent Jones, San Antonio, Texas,
October 18, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encls. #241154



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY 22910 [signature]
234712

No. 4

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT San Antonio, Texas.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 20, 1927.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 18-19, 1927	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY C. LESLIE
TITLE: <u>DIEGO RIVERA</u> 0			CHARACTER OF CASE: Mexican Matters.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NEW YORK FILE #64-31.

Subject designated to Agent by Agent Haas, upon his arrival at Pennsylvania Station, October 18th. Subject met two men and drove to 85 Barrow Street, residence of Mexican Vice-Consul Barreda. Visited 50 West 56th Street and 12 LeRoy Street. Agent observed two men apparently from an agency, following subject. On October 19, subject and a man named ~~MYERS~~ called at Barge Office, Room 7, for sailing permits. It was later learned Subject was to leave on S.S. Mauritania, this date. One of employees of Barge Office informed Subject that he was being followed and Agent was forced to discontinue surveillance.

- PENDING -

DETAILS:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent J.L. Haas dated at New York City, October 18, 1927.

Pursuant to instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Daly, Agent joined Agent John L. Haas, upon the arrival of the "Spirit of St. Louis", train, at the Pennsylvania Station at 1:52 P.M. October 18th, who designated Subject **DIEGO RIVERA**. Subject was joined at the station by two men, apparently Mexicans, described as follows:

Man #1: Age: 35 years.
Height: 5'8".
Weight: 150 lbs.
Complexion: Dark.
Hair: Black.

Dressed in gray suit, gray overcoat, Fedora hat.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-7-83 BY SP1 [signature]

234812

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Franky & Armut</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3: San Antonio 2: New York 2:	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: [initials] FILE [initials]	RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 21 1927 CHECKED OFF: OCT 25 1927 JACKETED: NO. 4
COPIES DESTROYED 11/27/58 R834		HCL:AH	

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1323

Copy to State Dept.
10-22-27

New York File #64-31

October 20, 1927.

HARRY C. LESLIE

Man #2:

Description practically the same as Man #1.

After conversing a few minutes they were joined by a young woman who, after meeting Subject, talked to him a few minutes and then left. Subject and the above described men, #1 and #2, then engaged a taxicab #036172, and were followed by Agent in taxicab #034206. They drove to 85 Barrow Street where they all entered with several pieces of baggage.

At 3:45 P.M. Agent was joined by Agent Robert Valkenburgh. Subject and his companions came out at 4 P.M. and walked to Christopher Street sub-way station, boarded north bound subway and rode to 50th Street Station. They walked to and entered 48 and 50 West 56th Street. This is a building which has stores on the ground floor and studio apartments on the upper floors. The men known as Man #1 and Man #2, left at 5:30 P.M., entered a taxicab, and drove away. At 6 PM Subject and another man who will be designated as Man #3, and described as 45 years of age; 5'8" in height; 145 lbs. in weight, slim build, large reddish brown mustache, medium brown hair (it was later learned this man's name was MEYERS) came out of the house and boarded taxicab #036172 and drove East on 56th Street. Just at this time it started to rain very hard and Agents were unable to obtain a taxicab to follow them. The writer followed the cab as far as Lexington Avenue on foot, and being unable to secure another cab to follow, was forced to discontinue, and returned to 50 West 56th Street, where the surveillance was resumed.

It might be stated in passing that Agent observed a man at the Pennsylvania Station when Subject arrived, who, it was noted, followed Subject and his companions. Agent observed this man following in a taxicab and upon arrival at Barrow Street he alighted and took up surveillance at the Barrow Street address. He was later joined by another man. These men also lost Subject when he left the 56th Street address and discontinued their surveillance. Subject returned at 9 P.M. accompanied by men #1, #2 and #3, and a taller man, of whom Agent was unable to obtain a description. They came out at 10:50 P.M. accompanied by two women, and remained talking on the corner for about ten minutes and then boarded a taxicab. Agents engaged a taxicab (#037030) and followed them to Bank Street where they alighted and, after conversing a few minutes, separated. Subject and Man #1 and the two women proceeded to 16 Bank Street, where Subject, Man #1 and the two women, entered at 11:30 A.M. This, apparently, is a furnished room house. Agents remained on watch until 2 A.M. and as they failed to appear, up until this time, concluded that they were going to remain for the night.

On October 19th, surveillance was resumed at 85 Barrow Street, at 7:30 A.M. At 8:30 A.M. Agent observed the other two men who were also shadowing Subject, arrive and take up watch. One of these men engaged in conversation with this Agent and inquired as to whether or not Agent was a D. of J. man. Agent denied that he was a D. of J. man and informed the inquisitor that he could not divulge who he was. Agent then asked this man who he was and he

New York File #64-31

October 20, 1927.

HARRY C. LESLIE

said he was a newspaper man.

Agent told the man that he doubted that he was a newspaper man and said that he was a private detective. This man replied, "Well, it don't make any difference, We are both working for the same people." This man then informed agent that Mexican Vice-Consul Barreda, resided at 85 Barrow Street and that Subject is stopping with him. He also advised that there was a party of fifteen going to Europe with Subject and that they would leave within a day or two. At 10:20 A.M. Subject and Man #3, MR. MEYERS, came out and Subject was carrying a large portfolio, and they walked to and entered 12 LeRoy Street, which is a furnished room house. They came out together at 12 P.M. and walked to the Houston Street subway, boarded south bound local train and road to South Ferry. They walked to Battery Park, where Man #3 left Subject sitting on a bench and entered the Barge Office. He shortly joined Subject and they returned to the Barge Office and visited several rooms in search of the sailing permit office. They were finally directed to Room #7, where the sailing permits are issued. When they entered this room, one of the other men who were following Subject, entered after him and came out in a few minutes. Subject and MEYERS came out in about five minutes. They started walking up South Street when they were approached by a middle aged man, who engaged them in conversation. They then became suspicious and started looking around. One of the men who were following them then came up to Agent and said that a man from the Government office, Room #7, where the sailing permits were issued, approached him and upraided him for following Subject and the other man. This man, a Government employee, then went over to Subject and his friend, MEYERS, and told them that they were being followed; to be on the lookout. After this, Subject and his friend, MEYERS, were very suspicious and entered a taxicab and kept looking back. They drove to Vessey and West Streets, where they directed the chauffeur to wait on the corner while they observed all the taxicabs which were following them. Agent drove past about one and one half blocks and observed them to quickly alight and enter the Telephone Building. This was done to determine whether or not they were being followed and to lose the shadow.

Agent then discontinued and returned to the office and reported to Special Agent in Charge Daly who instructed Agent and Agent John Haas to proceed to Room #7, Barge Office, and complain concerning the action of the Government employee who informed the Subject and his friend that they were being shadowed.

Agent John Haas and the writer then proceeded to Room #7, Barge Office and interviewed Mr. Fisher and Mr. Eagleton, who are connected with the Internal Revenue Department. Mr. Fisher stated that he recalled that a young man came into the office directly after Subject and his friend, and looked around, and acted somewhat suspicious, and he asked him what he wanted. The man then walked out. Mr. Fisher stated that the man who served Subject at this office, GEORGE KLUBERDANZ, then became aware that this man was following Subject, and after Subject got outside, he approached Subject and informed him of the fact that he was being followed and then approached the private detective and upraided

New York File #64-31

October 20, 1927.

HARRY C. LESLIE

him for following Subject. MR. Fisher states that KLUBERDANZ then returned to the office and boasted of what he had done. Mr. Fisher further stated that he censored KLUBERDANZ for taking this action and told him he had no right to inform these men that they were being shadowed or to approach the man who was following them and that he had reported the matter to his superiors and regretted exceedingly it had happened. Mr. Fisher then informed Agents that Subject and his companion were scheduled to sail on the S.S. Mauritania, third class, on October 19th.

Agent Haas and the writer then proceeded to the Cunard Line, third class, where it was learned that Subject had obtained third class passage to sail on the S.S. Mauritania, and that while Subject was in the steamship office two men appeared and endeavored to have Subject's passage cancelled.

For further particulars concerning same, Agent would respectfully refer to report of Agent John Haas of even date.

PENDING.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **San Antonio, Texas.**

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 20, 1927.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 18-19, 1927	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY C. LESLIE
TITLE: <u>DIEGO RIVERA</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE: Mexican Matters.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NEW YORK FILE #64-31.

Subject designated to Agent by Agent Haas, upon his arrival at Pennsylvania Station, October 18th. Subject met two men and drove to 85 Barrow Street, residence of Mexican Vice-Consul Barreda. Visited 50 West 56th Street and 12 LeRoy Street. Agent observed two men apparently from an agency, following subject. On October 19, subject and a man named MEYERS called at Barge Office, Room 7, for sailing permits. It was later learned Subject was to leave on S.S. Mauritania, this date. One of employees of Barge Office informed Subject that he was being followed and Agent was forced to discontinue surveillance.

- PENDING -

DETAILS:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent J.L. Haas dated at New York City, October 18, 1927.

Pursuant to instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Daly, Agent joined Agent John L. Haas, upon the arrival of the "Spirit of St. Louis", train, at the Pennsylvania Station at 1:52 P.M. October 18th, who designated Subject **DIEGO RIVERA**. Subject was joined at the station by two men, apparently Mexicans, described as follows:

Man #1: Age: 35 years.
Height: 5'8".
Weight: 150 lbs.
Complexion: Dark.
Hair: Black.

Dressed in gray suit, gray overcoat, Fedora hat.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-7-83 BY [signature]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: FRANK J. O'DONNELL ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3: San Antonio 2: New York 2:	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		RECORDED AND INDEXED:
		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		CHECKED OFF:
		ROUTED TO:	FILE	JACKETED:
HCL:AH				

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1323

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN ANTONIO

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-21-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10-20-27	REPORT MADE BY: J.L. HAAS.
TITLE: DIEGO RIVERA:			CHARACTER OF CASE: MEXICAN MATTERS.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REOPENED CASE:NEW YORK FILE #64-31.

AGENT learned that the two unknown individuals reported by Agent H.C. Leslie as having had SUBJECT under surveillance while here were one MR. BOWLER of MAJOR LOWDEN's office, Standard Oil Company, and one H. WEISBORG - Special News Reporter for the Independent Press Bureau.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF
ORIGIN: NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent H.C. Leslie, dated October 19th, 1927.

Special Agent Leslie in said report states that while he had SUBJECT under surveillance he noticed two othermen doing the same; that these men refused to state who they were or by whom employed.

On this date, a Mr. H. Weisborg, a Special News Reporter of the INDEPENDENT PRESS BUREAU of 238½ Belleville Avenue, Newark, N.J. called to see AGENT, at the Bureau Office with a MR. BOWLER who is connected with MAJOR LOWDEN of the INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT of the STANDARD OIL COMPANY, 26 Broadway, and stated that they had received information some weeks ago that SUBJECT was coming to New York with a party of seventeen (17) enroute to RUSSIA via GERMANY, and that they had taken up the surveillance of SUBJECT on his arrival at the Pennsylvania Station on last Tuesday afternoon; that they noticed that two other men were also engaged in that work; that they had been unable to continue the surveillance owing to the fact that an employee of the BARGE OFFICE had advised SUBJECT and his companion that they were being shadowed; that the purpose of their visit was to ascertain whether or not the two men referred to were AGENTS of this Department.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Frank X. Adamec</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 22 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	CHECKED OFF:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: (3) Bureau (2) San Antonio (2) New York.	JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED <i>112715-2231</i>	ROUTED TO: Div. <i>1</i> Div. <i>Tu</i>
	FILE <i>Hv</i>

JLH-AH:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1323

*10-26-27 copy to Mr. Weller
State Dept*

RE: DIEGO RIVERA:
N.Y. File #64-31.

10-21-27

J.L. HAAS:

This AGENT told WEISBORG, he had no information on the SUBJECT and referred him to the Acting Special Agent in Charge, Mr. O'Donnell, who also told WEISBORG, he had no information on the matter.

WEISBORG is known to this Agent as he called at this office several times in the past to furnish information on radical matters.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN:
NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

SAN ANTONIO

NEW YORK CITY

10-21-27

10-20-27

J.L. HAAS.

DIEGO RIVERA:

MEXICAN MATTERS.

REOPENED CASE:

NEW YORK FILE #64-31.

AGENT learned that the two unknown individuals reported by Agent H.C. Leslie as having had SUBJECT under surveillance while here were one MR. BOWLER of MAJOR LOWDEN's office, Standard Oil Company, and one H. WEISBERG - Special News Reporter for the Independent Press Bureau.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF
ORIGIN: NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent H.C. Leslie, dated October 19th, 1927.

Special Agent Leslie in said report states that while he had SUBJECT under surveillance he noticed two othermen doing the same; that these men refused to state who they were or by whom employed.

On this date, a Mr. H. Weisberg, a Special News Reporter of the INDEPENDENT PRESS BUREAU of 238 1/2 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N.J. called to see AGENT, at the Bureau Office with a MR. BOWLER who is connected with MAJOR LOWDEN of the INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT of the STANDARD OIL COMPANY, 26 Broadway, and stated that they had received information some weeks ago that SUBJECT was coming to New York with a party of seventeen (17) enroute to RUSSIA via GERMANY, and that they had taken up the surveillance of SUBJECT on his arrival at the Pennsylvania Station on last Tuesday afternoon; that they noticed that two other men were also engaged in that work; that they had been unable to continue the surveillance owing to the fact that an employee of the BARGE OFFICE had advised SUBJECT and his companion that they were being shadowed; that the purpose of their visit was to ascertain whether or not the two men referred to were AGENTS of this Department.

FRANK A. O'DONNELL

ACTION

- (3) Bureau
- (2) San Antonio
- (2) New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/08

234 812

JLH-AH:

JA

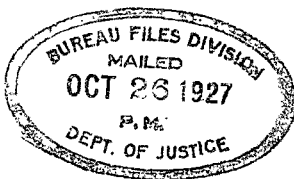
100-155423-X9
RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

I am enclosing herewith for your information copy of a report submitted by Agent Haas of this Bureau, under date of October 21, 1927, in the case of DIEGO RIVERA.

Director.

Enc. #241152



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP12

SP1201008
234812

40.

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

12

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1063

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 22, 1927.

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

61 6343

RE DIEGO RIVIRA WHILE HERE FIFTEENTH ADVISED FRIEND CONFIDENTIALLY HE ON
IMPORTANT MISSION FOR PRESIDENT CALLES AND OBREGON BOTH TO UNITED STATES
AND RUSSIA PURPOSE SOLICITING FINANCIAL HELP ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND I-
NAUGURATE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IN UNITED STATES THAT TWENTY MEXICAN COM-
MUNISTS HAD ARRIVED UNITED STATES DURING PAST FEW DAYS THAT SIXTY MORE
WERE READY LEAVE MEXICO WOULD ARRIVE HERE SOON RIVIRA HEAD COMMUNIST
PROPAGANDA MEXICO STOP FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

TWO JONES.

Rec'd & Decoded
5:30 PM
LWP

Communist Act. 1927

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/DOJ
234812

*Mr. Kelling
State at 106*

10/24/24

100-155423-X10
61-6343-14
OCT 25 1927

OCT 24 1927
FBI
Div. Two

HN:DSS

~~62-6343-31~~

64
100-155423-X10
October 24, 1927.
OCT 25 1927

RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case
of DIEGO RIVERA, I am transmitting, attached
hereto, copy of a telegram received from the
Bureau's San Antonio, Texas, Office relative
thereto.

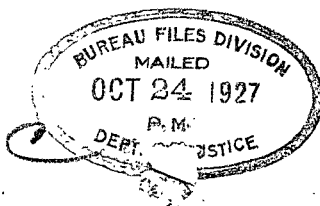
Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 242699.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1 JDD/8
234812

No. 4



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1 MAB/ab
234812

100-155423-X11

~~61-6313113~~



ARMED MASSES BEAT REACTION, SAYS RIVERA

Mexican Communist On
Way to Soviet Russia

Diego Rivera, Communist leader and the most noted of all present-day artists of Mexico, who sailed last night from New York by special invitation to attend the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the Russian revolution at Moscow, gave The DAILY WORKER an interview on the revolt of reactionaries led by Gomez and Serrano, which he says has been successfully defeated by the masses of workers and peasants of Mexico.

"The uprising was crushed so rapidly and spread so little," said Rivera, "because the laboring masses of the country, workers and peasants were unanimous in opposing the counter-revolution. In many places they terrorized the military officials who wanted to revolt and where uprisings occurred the peasants themselves without aid of federal forces in most places cut little rebel bands to pieces."

Would Take Away Land.

"Gomez and Serrano had issued declarations in the campaign that even the little land which the Obregon and Calles government had distributed would be taken back. This determined the imposing unanimity with which the peasant-worker masses opposed Serrano and Gomez and supported the government against the counter-revolution in spite of their deep grievance against it."

"The Communist Party understands that the workers and peasants are not yet sufficiently well organized and developed to conduct a separate electoral campaign with their own candidates. They saw on one side the petty bourgeoisie trying to develop an economy independent of foreign imperialism."

"These efforts of the petty-bourgeoisie are feeble. It is easily terrified. It compromises, vacillates. But still it makes some effort and needing the support of peasants and workers made some concessions to them."

"On the other side are lined up foreign imperialism, especially oil, and the landowners and church. Gomez and Serrano represented these reactionary forces."

"Obregon and Calles represent the petty-bourgeoisie with its weaknesses and forced and sometimes too ready concessions to American capital on

(Continued on Page Two)

ARMED MASSES BEAT REAC DIEGO RIVERA, ON HIS

(Continued from Page One)

one hand and with its concessions to workers and peasants on the other.

"The Communist Party therefore energetically opposed Gomez and Serano and gave qualified support to Obregon, at the same time criticizing him and trying to develop independent political forces of workers and peasants, the unions and peasant leagues.

Communist Party Acted.

"When the counter-revolution broke out the Communist Party was immediate in its call to crush the counter-revolution.

"The leaders of the so-called labor party were hesitant and did not give a clear guidance to workers and peasants. The influence of the Party grew enormously.

"The Communist Party is not yet numerous and strong but it has great influence among the workers and peasants. An influence which grew enormously because of its correct policies in the present situation.

"The influence and circulation of the official organ of the Communist Party, 'The Machete,' has increased enormously. It is now a mass paper with about 10,000 circulation. In a country where 85 per cent is illiterate and where the price of the paper (10 Mexican cents) is often one-third of a day's wages of a peasant—this circulation is enormous. It is a greater circulation than that of all other papers published for workers and peasants put together. Their confidence in what it tells them is unshakeable because 'The Machete' is the only labor paper in Mexico that is not subsidized. It has several hundred workers and peasant correspondents. The party memberships is growing rapidly altho it is still small."

"What is your opinion of the rapid executions and the measures taken to suppress the counter-revolution?" Rivera was asked.

Executions Necessary.

"No revolutionary criterion," he replied, "can help but approve of them, because Gomez and Terrano had open relations with and represented the interests of foreign oil and mine owners and native and foreign land owners in their programs genuinely fascist in character, they promised land owners and oil operators to undo the few achievements that the Mexican workers and peasants have gained thru so many years of painful struggle.

"Besides, the suppression of the life of the counter-revolutionary leaders signifies the saving of the lives of millions of workers and peasants. And every conscious worker and every lover of progress and freedom must approve such actions."

WHY NOT

in the DAILY

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

They Bring Results.

APPLY TO THE DAILY WORKER

33 FIRST STREET Phone Orchard

San Antonio, Tex. S.A. File 61-20-12

San Antonio, Tex. Oct. 26, '27 Oct. 26th Gus T. Jones

DIEGO RIVERA

Mexican Radical.

While in San Antonio, Texas, on October 15, 1927, Rivera confidentially advised a friend he was on an important mission for President Calles and Alvaro Obregon to the United States and Russia. Also gave interview in New York to the "Daily Worker" as published in that issue of October 20, 1927. CLOSED at San Antonio office of origin.

Reference is had to report of SAC Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, dated October 18, 1927; also reports of Special Agent Haas, New York for October 18 and October 21, 1927, entitled as above.

DETAILS:

On October 22nd, 1927, Agent learned through a confidential source that while in San Antonio, Texas, on October 15, Diego Rivera confidentially advised a friend, Jose Peralta, formerly connected with staff of President Calles and who Rivera thought was still loyal to Calles, that he, Diego Rivera, was on a confidential mission for President Calles and Alvaro Obregon to the United States and Russia for the purpose of soliciting financial help, arms and ammunition for the Mexican government and to supervise the inauguration of a Communist propaganda campaign in the United States; that 20 Mexican Communist representatives had arrived in the United States during the past few days and that 60 additional ones were ready to leave Mexico at any time.

It is noted in the "Daily Worker" of New York, issue of October 20, 1927, there is carried a photograph of Diego Rivera and the following interview alleged to have been given out by him during his recent stay in New York:

#2

Wash-3 file-1 NY-2

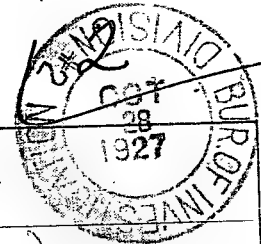
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP12000

23482

ML

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

San Antonio, Tex. S.A. File 61-20-12



REPORT MADE AT: San Antonio, Tex.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 26, '27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 26th	REPORT MADE BY: Gus T. Jones
TITLE: DIEGO RIVERA			CHARACTER OF CASE: Treason Mexican Radical.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

While in San Antonio, Texas, on October 15, 1927, Rivera confidentially advised a friend he was on an important mission for President Calles and Alvaro Obregon to the United States and Russia. Also gave interview in New York to the "Daily Worker" as published in that issue of October 20, 1927. CLOSED at San Antonio office of origin.

Reference is had to report of SAC Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, dated October 18, 1927; also reports of Special Agent Haas, New York for October 18 and October 21, 1927, entitled as above.

DETAILS:

On October 22nd, 1927, Agent learned through a confidential source that while in San Antonio, Texas, on October 15, Diego Rivera confidentially advised a friend, Jose Peralta, formerly connected with the staff of President Calles and who Rivera thought was still loyal to Calles, that he, Diego Rivera, was on a confidential mission for President Calles and Alvaro Obregon to the United States and Russia for the purpose of soliciting financial help, arms and ammunition for the Mexican government and to supervise the inauguration of a Communist propaganda campaign in the United States; that 20 Mexican Communist representatives had arrived in the United States during the past few days and that 60 additional ones were ready to leave Mexico at any time.

It is noted in the "Daily Worker" of New York, issue of October 20, 1927, there is carried a photograph of Diego Rivera and the following interview alleged to have been given out by him during his recent stay in New York:

COPIES DESTROYED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 10-27-27 <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: <i>[Signature]</i>	RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 29 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Div. #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Wash-3 file-1 NY-2		CHECKED OFF: NO
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OCT 29 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	JACKETED: No. 4
		ROUTED TO: Div. One Div. Two	FILE #1000

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-1323

Letter 11-8-27

"Gomez and Serrano had issued declarations in the campaign that even the little land which the Obregon and Calles government had distributed would be taken back. This determined the imposing unanimity with which the peasant-worker masses opposed Serrano and Gomez and supported the government against the counter-revolution in spite of their deep grievance against it.

"The Communist Party understands that the workers and peasants are not yet sufficiently well organized and developed to conduct a separate electoral campaign with their own candidates. They saw on one side the petty bourgeoisie trying to develop an economy independent of foreign imperialism.

"These efforts of the petty-bourgeoisie are feeble. It is easily terrified. It compromises, vacillates. But still it makes some effort and needing the support of peasants and workers made some concessions to them.

"On the other side are lined up foreign imperialism, especially oil, and the landowners and church. Gomez and Serrano represented these reactionary forces.

"Obregon and Calles represent the petty-bourgeoisie with its weaknesses and forced and sometimes too ready concessions to American capital on one hand and with its concessions to workers and peasants on the other.

"The Communist Party therefore energetically opposed Gomez and Serrano and gave qualified support to Obregon, at the same time criticizing him and trying to develop independent political forces of workers and peasants, the unions and peasant leagues.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTED

"When the counter-revolution broke out the Communist Party was immediate in its call to crush the counter-revolution.

"The leaders of the so-called labor party were hesitant and did not give a clear guidance to workers and peasants. The influence of the Party grew enormously.

"The Communist Party is not yet numerous and strong but it has great influence among the workers and peasants. An influence which grew enormously because of its correct policies in the present situation.

"The influence and circulation of the official organ of

the Communist Party, 'The Machete', has increased enormously. It is now a mass paper with about 10,000 circulation. In a country where 85 per cent is illiterate and where the price of the paper (10 Mexican cents) is often one-third of a day's wages of a peasant--this circulation is enormous. It is a greater circulation than that of all other papers published for workers and peasants put together. Their confidence in what it tells them is inshakeable because "The Machete" is the only labor paper in Mexico that is not subsidized. It has several hundred workers and peasant correspondents. The party memberships is growing rapidly altho it is still small."

"What is your opinion of the rapid executions and the measures taken to suppress the counter-revolution?" Rivera was asked.

EXECUTIONS NECESSARY

"No revolutionary criterion," he replied, "can help but approve of them, because Gomez and Serrano had open relations with and represented the interests of foreign oil and mine owners and native and foreign land owners in their programs genuinely fascist in character, they promised land owners and oil operators to undo the few achievements that the Mexican workers and peasants have gained thru so many years of painful struggle.

"Besides, the suppression of the life of the counter-revolutionary leaders signifies the saving of the lives of millions of workers and peasants. And every conscious worker and every lover of progress and freedom must approve such actions!"

The above information is furnished for what it may be worth concerning the activities of this individual.

The original clipping from the "Daily Worker" is attached to the Washington copy of this report with the suggestion that it might be advisable to reproduce the picture of Rivera and furnish same to such Bureau offices as may again be interested in this individual's movements and activity.

In view of the fact that this individual has gone to Europe for a probable extended stay this case is CLOSED at San Antonio office of origin to be reopened should this individual return to the United States and become active in the San Antonio District.

CLOSED at San Antonio office of origin.

Noted
F.D.B.

JPH:FRS

~~61-6558-10~~

100-155423-X11

RECORDED

November 8, 1927.

Mr. Gus T. Jones,
P. O. Box 906,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your report of
October 26, 1927, in the case entitled "Diego
Rivera," and note that the character of this
case is erroneously designated as a Mexican
radical matter.

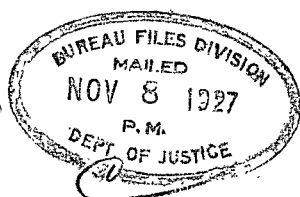
Please refer to Chapter 4, Section 2,
of the Bureau Manual, wherein it will be noted
that radical matters are now to be carried under
the caption of "Treason."

Very truly yours,

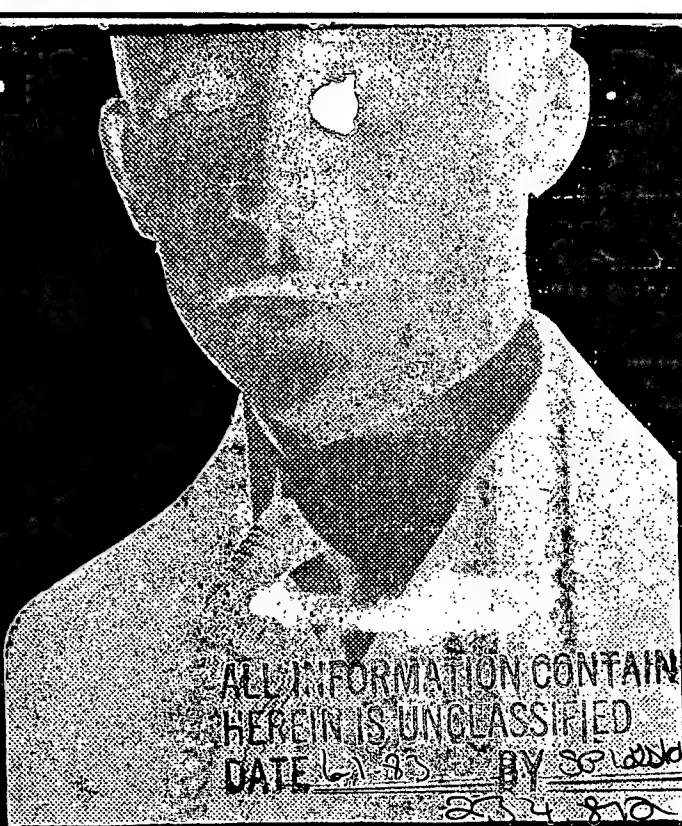
Acting Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP-1 JAK/af

234812



ENCLOSURE



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-25-83 BY SP-1000000

JOHN BROPHY

ARMED MASSES BEAT REACTION IN MEXICO, SAYS DIEGO RIVERA, ON HIS WAY TO SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Page One)

one hand and with its concessions to workers and peasants on the other.

"The Communist Party therefore energetically opposed Gomez and Terrano and gave qualified support to Obregon, at the same time criticizing him and trying to develop independent political forces of workers and peasants, the unions and peasant leagues. Communist Party Acted.

"When the counter-revolution broke out, the Communist Party was immediate in its call to crush the counter-revolution.

"The leaders of the so-called labor party were hesitant and did not give a clear guidance to workers and peasants. The influence of the Party grew enormously.

"The Communist Party is not yet numerous and strong but it has great influence among the workers and peasants. An influence which grew enormously because of its correct policies in the present situation.

"The influence and circulation of the official organ of the Communist Party, 'The Machete,' has increased enormously. It is now a mass paper with about 10,000 circulation. In a country where 85 per cent is illiterate and where the price of the paper (10 Mexican cents) is often one-third of a day's wages of a peasant—this circulation is enormous. It is a greater circulation than that of all other papers published for workers and peasants put together. Their confidence in what it tells them is unshakable because 'The Machete' is the only labor paper in Mexico that is not subsidized. It has several hundred workers and peasant correspondents. The party memberships is growing rapidly altho it is still small.

"What is your opinion of the rapid executions and the measures taken to suppress the counter-revolution?" Rivera was asked.

Executions Necessary.

"No revolutionary criterion," he replied, "can help but approve of them, because Gomez and Terrano had open relations with and represented the interests of foreign oil and mine owners and native and foreign land owners in their programs genuinely fascist in character, they promised land owners and oil operators to undo the few achievements that the Mexican workers and peasants have gained thru so many years of painful struggle.

"Besides, the suppression of the life of the counter-revolutionary leaders signifies the saving of the lives of millions of workers and peasants. And every conscious worker and every lover of progress and freedom must approve such actions."

"Are the workers and peasants armed now?" he was asked.

Workers Armed.

"There are numerous armed peasant bands," he replied. "Armed peasants finished the forces of Gomez in Huatusco. In various parts of the country are bands of armed peasants whereas in other places an effort is made to disarm them sometimes by government order, sometimes by action of military chieftains. There are clashes when disarming is attempted. Peasant bands defeated the clerical-landowning forces in attempted uprisings during the past year. Groups of armed workers especially miners in Jalisco defended their villages against clerical rebel bands."

"During the present episode," asked the DAILY WORKER reporter, "did the workers and peasants make any positive gains—that is gains in addition to the suppression of counter-revolution?"

"The workers and peasants," he answered, "have gained much in organization and class consciousness and in confidence in their own forces. The government felt more keenly the necessity of seeking worker-peasant support. The reaction was crushed, counter-revolutionary chiefs killed, reactionary newspaper editors expelled and the forces of the reaction rendered weaker for future attempts."

European Chemical and Dye Trust to Have More Than Billion in Capital

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The giant European chemical trust, which is being formed by British, French, German and Belgian capitalists, will represent a combined capitalization of more than a billion dollars, it was learned yesterday.

The move follows the giant European steel cartel, recently formed and is a move on the part of European capitalists to compete with the United States. Competition, in part, takes the form of wholesale wage slashes; lengthening of hours and the speed-up methods.

The lead in the organization of the trust is being taken by the Interessensgemeinschaft (German) and the British chemical interests controlled by Sir Alfred Mond.

Bosses Want Apprentices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (FP)—Skilled labor necessary for American industry is not being produced fast enough, the manufacturing section of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce argues, in a press announcement of a survey it has made in this field.

of the
mande
Hut
on the
bers
been
5-day

Insu
To

The
organ
New Y
Life I
dent
distre
union
societ
are ge
is fee
asser
shevis
are in

A
taken
as pa
Book
count
dreds
York
Trade
liber
and
cente
Tow
in th
empl

"I
a gin
\$15
presi
7,000
of th
far
dece
ists
bette
comp
on a
cura
week

Th
ance
a re
tion
port
the
Stat
500,0

Sp
stati
son,
the
anno
civa

tests
lin
Fred
and
plot

"V
back
know
wor
Kire
mis

a
ra
coun
turn
cessi
ment
low

Ita
Pro
Ho

PI
ten
tatio
sout
attai
for
secti
Or
22nd
Itali
cele
last
large

ber 19.
obstruct
\$20,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

61-2429-19
211X-1-61-21

26266

JJJ-F

October 27, 1927.

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for
your information, a photostatic copy of an
article taken from the October 20, 1927
issue of THE DAILY WORKER, relative to
Diego Rivera, Communist leader, who sailed
on October 19, 1927 from New York City
to attend the TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS
of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION at Moscow.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 246528.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-83 BY SP1000/CP8
23476

61 6073

100-155423-X12
61-6343-12

28 1927

a

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg

NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1933

COMRADE RIVERA CAUSES RED ROW

400 Radicals Boo and Hiss
When Communist Calls the
Artist 'Mister.'

WILL PICKET RADIO CITY

Mexican Says He Will Be Ready
to Do More Than Paint for the
Proletarian Revolution.

Radical groups that assembled last night in Irving Plaza, East Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, to organize a "unified front committee" to protest against the veiling of the Diego Rivera murals in Radio City, booed and hissed one another before they united in a plan of action.

Speakers and sympathizers of the John Reed Club, a Communist organization that has long borne Rivera a grudge for selling his genius to capitalists who had the money to buy, started the uproar. They were in accord with a resolution protesting against "Rockefeller vandalism" but would not yield to a clause preventing "recrimination" as to "certain actions of Rivera or of any of the participating organizations included in the united front committee."

When Phil Bard of the John Reed club started to speak he made a point of referring to the mural painter as "Mr. Rivera."

"Shame" Cried at Speaker.

"Shame!" cried the members of the Communist Opposition (the Lovestoneites), and the Trotskyites. "Call him comrade!"

Rivera puffed nervously at his cigar and his feet tapped a jig.

"I'll make this concession," said the speaker stubbornly, "I'll refer to him as Diego Rivera."

Howls and hisses from the 400 men and women in the hall greeted the announcement. Some one cried "Kick him out."

Peace, of a sort, was restored. Ben Shahn, one of the artists who assisted Rivera at Radio City, announced that representatives of the fifteen organizations participating in the more or less united front would picket Radio City between 6 and 8 P. M. next Wednesday with banners and placards and that an open-air meeting would be held in Columbus Circle the same night.

Finally Rivera was called upon to speak. When he got up, so did everybody else, and he joined in the "Internationale."

"Proletarian Army."

French and English workers of the ad he smiled his he was applauded Spanish

the name of those who have worked with me day and night when we tried to speed up completion of our painting before it could be destroyed."

He went on to say that capitalist building here and in Mexico contain his works, but promised the audience that "if you will it and unite, the day will come when those buildings and all that is in them will belong to the workers."

"The paintings which my comrades and I have painted represent only one thing," he said. "They represent the color, the banner of the proletariat; they represent the signal of the direction in which the proletariat must go."

"I beg of you to omit the name of Rivera from this fight, and when the day comes that something more than painting or talk is required—in that day, either with your good will or without it (if necessary, against it, Comrade Rivera will stand in his place along with the rest of the revolutionary workers."

AN
10
W

RA 66215 1 YAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/15/85 BY 1043

UNITED STATES
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 15 1933
NEW YORK OFFICE
ROUTED TO:

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

100-155423-X13

Mr. Nathan.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

JUL 15 1933 AM



~~X~~ LIBERTY MAGAZINE

July Issue.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-1-82 BY [illegible]

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

100-155423-X13

The Web of the Red Spider

(Reading time:
20 minutes 5 seconds.)

PART FOUR—CONCLUSION

FROM schoolhouse to schoolhouse, from campus to campus, the Red spider spins its thread.

Bolshevism has learned that the first few years in a child's life determine the mold of its personality. Red Russia is willing to "liquidate" elders, victims of a "bourgeois" education, but it leaves nothing undone to inculcate youth with Bolshevism.

Every young man and every young woman in the early twenties now living in Russia has been brought up in the doctrine that there is no God but Marx, and that Lenin is his only prophet. In the United States, too, the Communist Party and its subsidiaries, under strict instructions from Moscow, concentrate their attacks upon the growing generation.

"Give us one generation of small children to train to manhood and womanhood and we will set up the Bolshevik form of government." This statement, made in 1919 by a Boston school-teacher, has become the slogan of the party. Since 1919, secret and open, legal and illegal organizations have been at work to wean American youth away from democracy. In Communist kindergarten and Sunday schools, in Communist camps, in school organizations, children are indoctrinated with the Red gospel.

"Eenie, meenie, minie, mo.

Catch the bosses by the toe."

is characteristic of the nursery rhymes taught by the Reds.

Poor Mother Goose is actually perverted by propagandists. Children's games are adapted to teaching youngsters how to spy out the land for attack and defense and how to creep through a line of bourgeois outposts! Older children are instructed in the principles of street fighting and the carrying of secret messages. They are taught blasphemous and seditious parodies of church hymns and patriotic songs.

Instead of the Catechism they learn by heart proletarian maxims such as these:

"Thou shalt not be a patriot.

"Thou shalt teach revolution.

"Thou shalt wage class war.

"Thou shalt demand on behalf of your class the complete surrender of the capitalist class, and all the means of production, distribution, and exchange, with the land and all that it contains; and by so doing s

By

GEORGE
SYLVESTER
VIERECK



Diego Rivera, Red artist, orating to student strikers at Columbia University.

Keystone View photo

"Smash the Boy Scouts, join the Young Communists," is the insistent cry of Communist youth organizations.

The teachings of the young Communist organizations have led repeatedly to acts of brutal violence. Not only children but teachers are becoming infected with the virus. "I am convinced," the principal of a great public school in New York City remarked to me, "that some of the teachers support students in their defiance of law and order to shake authority. There are all kinds of student organizations which adopt Communism as their philosophy. Boys and girls are taken young and impregnated with Bolshevik doctrines before they are able to reason out the matter."

"And what," I asked, "is the result of this teaching?"

"Some young people develop into fanatics."

"Do they actually cause disturbances in school?"

The principal nodded sadly. "The young Communists will seize any opportunity to cause trouble on the theory that any

commotion for whatever reason will undermine authority. If disciplinary steps are taken against them, they promptly assume the rôle of martyrs and work their martyrdom for all it is worth.

"With diabolic ingenuity these organizations teach boys and girls the art of active and passive resistance. When disciplinary action is taken, the newspapers, unaware of the real situation, usually take the side of the young culprits who bask in the sunshine of publicity."

I would have looked upon some of these statements as exaggerated if I had not witnessed personally a meeting in which a student expelled for radical activities instructed a group of boys and girls between fourteen and seventeen from private schools in a large Eastern city, in the more ingenious methods of committing treason against their country. The ostensible purpose of the meeting was a symposium on peace, held under the auspices of the Students' Congress Against War.

A Girl Scout vainly attempted to inject a note of patriotism, had her say and fled. She was followed by a "Green Shirt," who reiterated the view that war would be impossible if only 2 per cent of the young men refused to fight, because the jails could not hold so many objectors. He received considerable applause. The Socialist speaker recommended the general strike as the most effective weapon against war. This suggestion, too, met with enthusiastic approval. The most tumultuous

Walking

How Communism Reaches Out After the Minds and Hearts of American Youth—What Can We Do About It?

his pockets, the youth urged young men to join the R. O. T. C. and later the militia or the army, for the sole purpose of undermining the government from within.

"Learn how to shoot, and when the crucial moment arrives, turn your gun against your bosses!"

This statement was made in the school building, within a stone's throw of a venerable university.

No one protested!

One youth in the audience raised the point that the pacifists and the Communists would find themselves in a hopeless minority.

THE speaker smiled a superior smile. His answer was ready. The technique of modern warfare, he explained, was so complicated that one man in the proper place could put an entire battleship or an entire battery out of action. He pointed out with pride to the revolt of the German navy, to the mutinies in the French, the British, and other navies, and to the part played by the army and navy in the Russian Revolution.

I subsequently found every argument used by this youth in Communist literature. He was repeating by rote what he had been taught by his elders.

Another boy arose and asked:

"What shall we do, whose fathers are capitalists?"

"Try to convert your father," the speaker replied, "and if you fail, fight your father and fight your class."

The boys and girls who listened to his harangue were mostly children of wealthy parents, but they did not resent the radicalism of the Communist speaker. The meeting was a triumph for him. Communism, it is obvious, condemns war—all war except class war. The Communist will take up arms in defense of Soviet Russia, but not in defense of his own country.

The Communists are pacifists everywhere—except at home. "It is our duty," said Alexi Rykoff, then Premier of Russia, in a broadcast to Chinese Communists, "to inculcate in the minds of all nations the theories of international friendship, pacifism, and disarmament, encouraging resistance to military appropriations and training, at the same time, however, never for one moment relaxing our efforts for the upbuilding of our own military establishment."

Mr. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the Na-

U. & U. News photo
In Red Russia children are fanaticized about Communism. A group of young zealots.



OUT OF SCHOOL ON MAY DAY

WORKERS' CHILDREN!

May First is a Worker's Fighting Day. It was declared in America, many years ago, as a day of struggle for the eight-hour day. Today workers all over the world lay down their tools in protest against this system of society where workers slave for long hours, low wages, where over seven million are unemployed.

How About the Worker's Child?

In America millions of children are forced to go to work in order to help support the family. The bosses want child labor—it means more profit for them. For the child laborer, it means no chance to grow up strong and healthy, or to have plenty of time to play.

The schools are overcrowded and unsanitary. The children of the unemployed have to go without enough food and clothes. These are the conditions of the workers' children. But how about the rich kids? They get all the good things out of life.

President Hoover has declared May First as Child Health Day. So long as the workers' children have to live under such bad conditions, they cannot be healthy. FIGHT FAKE CHILD HEALTH DAY! Demand better school conditions and the abolition of child labor under 14. The workers' children must demand that the government support all children now employed, and that free food and clothing be given to the children of the unemployed.

And a Red appeal to New York high-school students to turn out on May Day in protest against oppression.

The Boy Scouts Is An Organization For Capitalist Wars!



**Smash The Boy Scouts!
Join the Young Pioneers!**

A Red poster against the

tional Civic Federation, brackets with this quotation the declaration of another Red leader, Bokharin: "We announce to all our enemies that never for a minute, never for a second, never for one millionth of a second will our party retreat from those proposals which it has inscribed on its banner. And on its banner it has inscribed the mighty slogan, the great watchword—International Social Revolution—the watchword of militant Communism which will battle until it has organized free labor on earth."

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, is still more specific: "The world-wide nature of our program is not mere talk but an all-embracing and blood-soaked reality. It cannot be otherwise."

THE Communists use the children for the purpose of distributing revolutionary literature within the vicinity of army encampments. Their elders would be subjected to a severe beating, whereas children, protected by their youth, escape. There have been, I believe, three cases of Communism discovered among the soldiers of the United States regular army. The National Guard offers a more favorable field than the regular army for Communist propaganda. I have seen several pamphlets and publication, some mimeographed, some printed for the sole purpose of persuading the National Guard to turn their guns on their officers and all employers of labor.

Communists frequently apply for admission to the Guard with the intention of serving, preferably, in machine-gun units. If the teaching of the Communists sprouts in the souls of the young boys now of high-school age and in college men, there is danger ahead for the R. O. T. C., for the army, and for all military establishments of the United States.

In America as well as in Europe, Communism uses the pacifist youth.

FLEAS

Undermine A
Dog's Health



KILL THEM!

GLOVER'S KENNEL and FLEA SOAP

Kills fleas and lice, promotes healing of sores and thoroughly cleanses the coat. Cake 25¢.

GLOVER'S FLEA and INSECT POWDER

This non-poisonous insecticide contains only commercially pure Pyrethrum Flowers (no filler added). The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommends Pyrethrum Flowers to kill fleas and lice on dogs, cats and other animals. The best money can buy. Large can 50¢. Glover's Medicines are sold by all Drug, Department, Sporting Goods and Pet Stores.

FREE Glover's 48 page Dog Book. Ask your dealer for a copy or write to H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., Box X, 119 Fifth Ave., New York



GLOVER'S
IMPERIAL
ANIMAL MEDICINES

Coming To CHICAGO?

CHICAGO'S
HOTEL

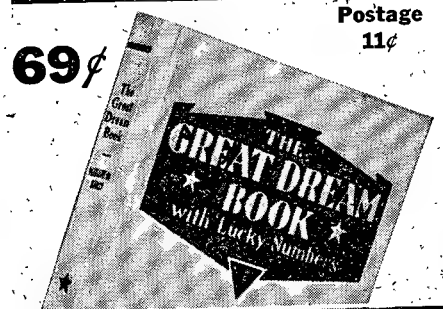
You'll find a friendly welcome at this hotel. You'll enjoy the smart but cheerful atmosphere—the large, clean, airy rooms—the modern appointments. You'll rest well—and dine well—and you'll find the rates most reasonable. Write us. Let our reply give you complete details. We'd like you to know us better!

Walton Place — East of Michigan Blvd.

Knickerbocker

69¢

Postage
11¢



THE GREAT DREAM BOOK

By Carlotta de Bary—standard explanations, key to all dreams. Omens indoors, outdoors, love, marriage, plants and flowers, animals. Lucky numbers. All in one volume strongly bound. Alphabetical index for quick reference. Postage 11¢ extra.

Our Bargain Price, 69¢

Order today. No more to be had after the present limited quantity is sold. Enclose 80¢ and mail to

ECONOMY EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
2926 Broadway, Dept. L 7-8, New York, N. Y.

NEW SCIENTIFIC METHOD DOES AWAY WITH HARMFUL DYES

Guaranteed to restore a natural color to your hair by combing through.

WRITE FOR 15-DAY SPECIAL OFFER and FREE booklet, "Enduring Youth."
DR. HAJIS LABORATORIES, Dept. K, St. Paul, Minn.



STOP the PAIN of HARD or SOFT CORNS

MILLIONS of people have used Kohler One Night Corn Cure. Pain relieved immediately. Entire corn promptly removed. Money refunded if dissatisfied. If you cannot get this 35¢ package from your druggist, send direct to



documents viewed in the halls of a school on the occasion of a symposium on war, two especially aroused my attention. One was a mimeographed account of the Students' Congress Against War in Mandel Hall of the University of Chicago, December 28, 1932. Another was a printed pamphlet describing the World Congress Against War in which 2,196 delegates from twenty-seven countries, representing thirty million people, participated in Amsterdam. In his opening message Romain Rolland, who was unable to attend personally, made the startling assertion that the social crisis takes "particularly brutal forms" in the United States.

"The chaos and antagonism of Europe have found there fatally favorable conditions for reproducing themselves," he said. "The double oppression, social and intellectual, the exploitation of the masses and the subjection of intellect to a moral atmosphere never cleared by the free criticism of an Erasmus, a Voltaire, must inevitably end in explosion. This will awaken, too, the other great races of the Americas for dominance, of which the Yankee imperialism competes with the British."

"Asia is an immense powder barrel ready to explode at every point. India, with its peculiar weapons, wages its silent invincible war of liberation. Gigantic China, lacerated by the foreign imperialists and their domestic accomplices, rises heroically from infinite suffering."

"In all this chaos of conflict one great power, the U. S. S. R., which is more than a nation—twenty nations, a world—has established the proletarian state and is building it up day by day. Its very existence defies the old world of exploitation. The hope of all exploited races, the example for them to follow, it must be preserved against the myriad threats of a world-wide imperialism united to destroy it."

A Belgian striking miner gloatingly told how the month before, when the army was called out to fire on the striking miners, the soldiers refused to obey. A German marine transport worker urged that the fight be carried on "in all key industries." Len Wincott described the strike in the British navy last year. And several Americans made speeches.

ANOTHER demonstration occurred when the chairman presented to the congress a "nameless" sailor of the Italian fleet from an Italian warship in the harbor of Amsterdam. The sailor assured the audience that even in Fascist Italy there are small groups in the army and navy for the purpose of resistance when the crucial moment comes. Fired by his enthusiasm, the audience rose and intoned the strains of the Red Internationale.

Twenty-four hours after I wrote these lines I read in the newspapers that an Italian sailor had been tried, sentenced and shot. I wonder if the

war secrets to the enemy was identical with the nameless "hero" of the congress.

An American committee indorsing the manifesto of the Amsterdam Congress contains the names of three distinguished American novelists.

The American Congress of Students Against War, springing from the loins of the Amsterdam Congress, adopted several resolutions against American "imperialism" and extended "fraternal greetings to those students who are struggling against imperialist war and against their government in unison with the workers and farmers." They pledged their support to the Soviet Union.

THE student body, they further declared, cannot be an independent force in the struggle against war, for it is not in a position to take decisive action against the machine of capitalist imperialism. "It must, therefore, join with the working class, the class which bears the brunt of all wars and on whom must devolve the task of creating a new society which will make war impossible."

"We are, however, faced with certain problems in the schools and colleges, which, as capitalist institutions, serve the interests of the war machine by offering military training and disseminating war propaganda. By opposing these war preparations on the campus we are helping to weaken the forces of imperialism."

Among the proposals for immediate action, the most important is: "We demand the abolition of all pledges calling for the unconditional support of the national government by any student, whether such a pledge bind the pledgee to support the policies of the government in war or in peace. This demand should be enforced by mass refusal to sign such pledges."

The recent votes in American universities and colleges, in which students pledged themselves not to fight their country's battles even in case of a hostile invasion are a direct result of these activities.

No sane man desires war. In our heart of hearts we are all pacifists. But no red-blooded citizen wishes to disarm his country while Moscow daily increases its military establishment and the secret emissaries of the Third International attempt to entangle the youth of America in a net of treason.

American high-school boys and our college students who are victimized by Communist propaganda fail to see the Red handwriting on the wall. It may seriously be said that the inroads of Communism in American colleges are the greatest menace to Democracy in the Western Hemisphere. I discussed the matter with the president of one of the most important colleges in the United States. He assured me that the Communist agitators strictly obey the injunctions of Moscow. Many teachers deliberately secure employment on apparently legitimate grounds; although their real

purpose is to form "cells." Others are "converted" to the cause.

Through these teachers the Red rash spreads through the colleges. Some work quietly by innuendo, some through the medium of open discussion. These are the ablest. Others, insisted the president, whom I shall call Dr. X, become more violent. They carry on subversive agitations until they provoke the trustees to the point where they are dismissed for misusing academic freedom. Then they burst into the headlines and the college is lambasted as "reactionary."

"Frequently," the college president continued, "such teachers are the moving spirits of local secret societies or fraternities and of open discussion groups which, whatever they may be externally, are Red at the core."

"Under the cover of debating social issues these groups attract to the college ever more violent opponents of established order. They harp upon controversial points. In accordance with the established method of Bolshevism they inculcate a definite attitude of disrespect for all authority, no matter where vested—in teachers, parents, or in officers of the government."

"The central purpose of these clubs is not to mold any competent opinion but to stir people up and to habituate the rising generation to disrespect for those above them; to train them in the technique of insolence, impertinence, disrespect, and disobedience."

"Look," Dr. X pointed to bulletin boards in the halls of his own college covered with inflammatory notices and cartoons.

"Sometimes the discussion groups are started by the Communists. At other times Communists join and finally capture them."

"They do not," I asked, "call themselves Communists?"

"Oh, no. Usually they are known by some respectable-sounding name."

"Not content with discussing broad questions of social organization, the Reds incite trouble in the colleges themselves with complaints about lunchroom conditions, the conduct of the Athletic Association, the payment of employees, etc., without the slightest regard for the truth. These groups are schooled in the art of public protest. At times, they are reinforced by professional rioters."

"The art of picketing or parading, of holding outdoor meetings is carefully taught."

Dr. X pointed to a pile of magazines on his desk.

"All these are student publications which print Socialist as well as Communist material, fed to them from propaganda centers. Here is an article in praise of the Five-Year Plan, another dealing with Labor Difficulties in America, others with the Next World War and with Weaknesses of the Capitalistic System. Periodicals of this type encourage polls on such questions."

"To what extent," I asked, "are

these activities supported by the professors?"

"In a given university there is always a group of radicals on the faculty. Not all of these men are Communists. They vary in shade from scarlet to the palest of pinks, but they make common cause with the students by trying to intimidate college officers who wish to protect the educational system from organized insubordination."

NOT merely are college authorities thus handicapped, but Uncle Sam himself is helpless to protect himself against the machinations of the Red spider. In 1924 a group of Socialists, Communists, and Liberals protested to the Department of Justice that the federal government had no right under our Constitution to use federal money or power to interfere in any way with subversive forces within the states. An examination of the matter proved, according to Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, that the Red groups were right. The Bureau of Investigation of the department had to discharge its undercover men who were watching the radicals.

"From that day to this," Mr. Easley exclaims, "the department's machinery has been padlocked, so to speak, and the government is ignorant of what goes on in these underground movements." Other departments, it seems, are equally restricted. The Secret Service Bureau of the State Department confines its activities to passports, etc. Domestic matters do not fall within its scope. The Secret Service of the Treasury Department deals with counterfeiting, internal revenue, narcotics, etc. The War and

Navy Departments have no machinery in peacetime nor a dollar to spend for investigations. The only department which can take action in the case of foreign-born Communists is the Department of Labor. Deportation is its only weapon.

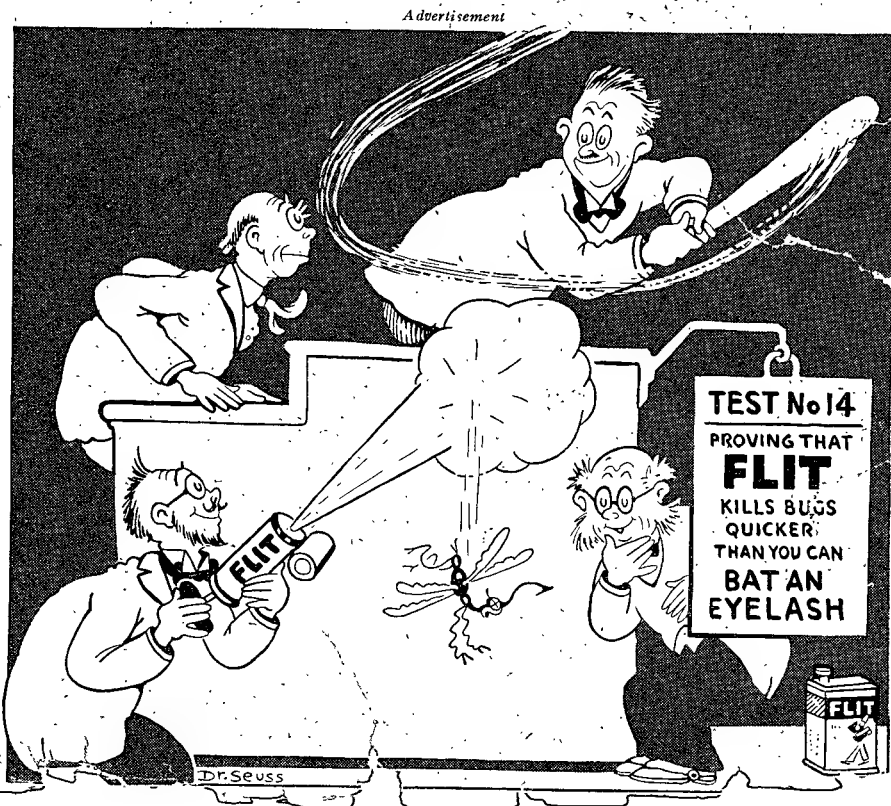
"I supposed," remarked the Hon. Bertrand H. Snell, chairman of the Committee on Rules at the time the Fish Committee made its investigation; "that the Department of Justice, through its secret service, was following these various Communists in America. I supposed that it knew who they were, what they were doing, and whether it was anything that was detrimental to American institutions; but I found on investigation that it has no authority for doing this."

The Hon. Charles L. Underhill confirms this statement: "Information came to my attention some time ago, about the time of the March disturbances, that these were engineered directly from Russia. I made inquiry at the Department of Justice, the War Department, and the State Department and learned, much to my amazement, that not one of these departments had engaged in this particular work of investigation or had had any appropriation of funds for such investigation since 1923—consequently none had any information as to this question to release to me or to the general public."

What shall America do?

Edward E. Eslick suggests that the Communist Party be outlawed and that no Communist Party be permitted to place its name on the ballot. He would deny the use of the mails to all Communist publications and give ample funds to the Department of Justice to follow the Red trail.

THE END



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

KRM:alo'd

Date: October 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: DIEGO RIVERA

Attached hereto is photostatic material concern-
ing the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field
Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National
Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratu-
itously by Mr. Steele and was forwarded to the Bureau by
letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27,
1942.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-73 BY SP-10 JED/12

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

Enclosures



165
23 NOV 6 1942

RECORDED

EX-34

FWE KRM

100-155423-1	
F	B
16	OCT 28 1942



MEXICO'S RERY CELUM

One of the most important things you can do for your business is to make sure you have a good working relationship with your customers. This means listening to their needs and concerns, and responding to them in a timely and effective manner. It also means being honest and transparent about your business's strengths and weaknesses. By building trust with your customers, you can increase their loyalty and repeat business, which is essential for long-term success.

Their presence is indispensable for the development of a new drug, and that is why they are called "gatekeepers." They are the people who decide whether a new drug is worth the effort and money to develop. They are the people who decide whether a new drug is worth the effort and money to develop. They are the people who decide whether a new drug is worth the effort and money to develop.



... in which there is a marked...

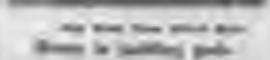
[illegible]

The New York Times Magazine, April 10

Second year: 1998-1999

Buy now. Buy right.
Buy in quality.

100



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

1968

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/9/85 BY SP1 mac/rpm

RIVERA, DIEGO

INDEXED

155423-2

NOT RECORDED

14 MAY 3 1944

FIVE

4-12-44

ENCLOSURE

100 - 155423-2



DIEGO RIVERA

61-7559-7049x

N.Y. Herald Tribune - 12/9/39.

38

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Case Originated at MEXICO

File No. 100-159

Report Made at MEXICO CITY	Date when Made 9/24/45	Period for which Made 4/6;7/16,23; 8/6,13,20/45	Report Made by JOHN FRANCIS DESMOND [redacted] 24 im
Title DIEGO RIVERA			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - C <i>Mexico - Int. Sec. - C.</i>

Synopsis of Facts:

DIEGO RIVERA originally belonged to the Third International but subsequently became associated with LEON TROTSKY. Recently he has renewed his Communist affiliations. He is regarded as a conservative and is not an active leader in the Communist Party. He is married to FRIDA KHALO, a Russian painter. Subject has a home at Palmas 2, Colonia Chapultepec Morales and at Allende 59, Coyoacan, D. F. At present he is engaged in painting murals in the corridors of the Treasury Department located in the National Palace. He gives lectures at the National University and frequently visits the INSTITUTO DE INTERCAMBIO CULTURAL MEXICANO-RUSO. In 1942, he favored closer alliance with the United States. In December 1944, in a newspaper interview he praised Stalin and the Russian Government and expressed severe criticism of Prime Minister Churchill. Discourse set forth.

- C -

8/12/95
Classified by SP7mac/14pm
Declassify on: OADR

Reference:

None

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 34063 EHW
ON SEP 24 1997
#418016 (RHD)

RECORDED

EX-45

Approved and Forwarded <i>Paul D. Haege</i>	Legal Attache	Do Not Write in These Spaces	
Made Available to	Copies of This Report	RECORDED & INDEXED	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embassy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M. A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N. A. <input type="checkbox"/> Others	6 Bureau 1 Mexico 1 Embassy	100-155423-3 36 SEP 28 1945	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

The files of the American Embassy in Mexico City were checked to secure information on the subject but were found to contain nothing in addition to that which is reported herein. ~~(S)~~ (u)

The instant case is being closed inasmuch as the subject is not one of the principal workers or leaders in the ~~COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO~~. ~~(S)~~ (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 24, 1945

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 EAW
ON SEP 24 1997
#418016 (RHD)

RE: DIEGO RIVERA
[Mexico, D. F.] ~~(S)~~

Classified by SP1 mac/142
Declassify on: OADR 9/12/85

According to Source C, which is considered reliable, DIEGO RIVERA belonged to the Third International and subsequently severed relations to become affiliated with LEON TROTSKY. Since the assassination of TROTSKY, RIVERA has returned to the ranks of the Communist Party of the Third International. However, at the present time, he is regarded more as a conservative member and is not active in the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party. ~~(S)~~

RIVERA was formerly married to GUADALUPE MARIN of Guadalajara, Jalisco, but at present he is married to FRIDA KHALO, a Russian painter. Her sister, CRISTINA KHALO, lives at Londres 127. RIVERA owns two houses, one at Palmas 2, Colonia Chapultepec Morales and one at Allende 59, Coyoacan, D. F. ~~(S)~~

This same Source has further advised that at present RIVERA spends most of his time painting murals in the corridors of the Treasury Department which is located in the National Palace in Mexico City. ~~(S)~~

Source D has advised that the subject frequently visits the National University at Calle Luis Gonzalez Obregon 23, where he gives lectures. He is also a frequent visitor at the INSTITUTO DE INTERCAMBIO CULTURAL MEXICANO-RUSO at Calle Edison 49. ~~(S)~~

On January 9th and 10th, 1942, interviews which a newspaperman had with RIVERA appeared in the Mexico City daily paper, "Excelsior". At that time RIVERA advocated a closer alliance between Mexico and the United States which would include economic and military matters, even extending common citizenship to the citizens of both countries.

On December 28, 1944, there appeared in the Mexico City daily newspaper "Novedades" an interview which was had with DIEGO RIVERA. On this occasion he stated in part as follows:

"The situation of Mexico does not depend on any charter or treaty made by others but rather on the ability of the Mexican to build a true national unity based on love for Mexico; a love so strong and deep and violent which will permit us to maintain the existence of our nation by ourselves. We have more than Greece and we are not threatened by the aggression she suffered. If we could work together

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- 1 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

like the wonderful Chinese people; if we could undergo any sacrifice necessary to industrialize our valleys and cities; if we could be able to maintain a policy of Pan-American unity which would keep us together with our brothers to the South and our neighbors to the North; if within this policy we could give our hand to the only power not only large but enormous, based on the direct wishes of the people and which contains the real democracy of the workers, none other than the U.S.S.R, then Mexico will have nothing to fear with or without the Atlantic Charter."

RIVERA continued to state that the declaration of Mr. Churchill that his job was not to see the end of the British Empire evidently meant that all democratic liberties which were supposed to be guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter but which were not in line with the policy of the British Empire would perish. He further criticized Prime Minister Churchill for assisting the Franco Government in Spain; for avoiding the issues presented in India; for his action against the Belgian patriots and against the Greek forces.

DIEGO RIVERA continued to state that of all the big nations, Russia was the only one from whom the little nations could expect friendship. He stated that Stalin was not putting pressure on the other Allied leaders because if he were Churchill would not be doing what he was doing at that time in Greece. In this connection he spoke in part as follows:

"On the other hand the Soviet Union has to postpone now during the war and later during the period of reconstruction of the defeated countries, any action which would imperil the anti-Fascist alliance. If this alliance had been weakened in favor of the Greek people Stalin would have endangered the Soviet people. And so the policy of Stalin concerning Greece is 100% correct and this policy is being taken advantage of by Churchill to attack the Greek people."

According to Source E, DIEGO RIVERA frequented the Conference council rooms during the Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers in Mexico, D. F., during February and March 1945. His announced purpose was to obtain atmosphere in order to perpetuate the historic Conference in murals. Concerning the Conference, RIVERA made the following comment:

"The resolutions of this Conference will be a basis of future Latin American actions in relation to the organization of world peace." ~~Text~~

The following is a personal description of DIEGO RIVERA:

Age:	52
Height:	5'8"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Weight: 220 lbs.
Complexion: Dark
Eyes: Brown
Build: Obese
Hair: Gray and thin
Peculiarities: Wears horn rimmed glasses, has
round, full face and large lips,
almost negroid.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES] ~~(u)~~

The Sources of information mentioned in the report of SIS #237, dated at Mexico, D. F., in the case entitled, "DIEGO RIVERA - Security Matter - C" are listed below. ~~(u)~~

Source C:

Source D:

Source E:

FOIA b 7 - D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

appeal # 97-0514
DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 Ci/BWJ
ON 2/17/99

JAN 20 1960

100-159023 - 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Date: October 11, 1945

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Coordination
Department of State

Classified by SP7 mac/vgn
Declassify on: OADR 8/12/85

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DIEGO RIVERA - MEXICO

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum received from a confidential source which is believed to be reliable concerning the activities of the captioned individual, who is a well-known painter in Mexico. *fcjw*

The memorandum advises that Rivera originally was a follower of the Third International, that is to say, the Communist ideology of Stalin. Subsequently he became a follower of Leon Trotsky and the Fourth International. More recently however he again returned to the Third International school of thought. His viewpoints are considered conservative and he is not an active leader of the Communist Party. He is presently married to Frida Kahlo, a Russian painter, and maintains his residence in Mexico City. He lectures at the National University and frequently visits the Instituto de Intercambio Cultural Mexicano-Estado. In 1942, he favored a closer alliance with the United States. In December, 1944, in a newspaper interview he praised Stalin and the Russian Government and voiced extreme criticism of Prime Minister Churchill. *cf d*

This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Mexico, D. C. *PK*

cc - Acting Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ison
A. Tamm
egg
craig
Lavin
d
H. L. S.
Sen
to
con
Ton
num
e
De

MAILED 14
NOV 1 1945
Military Intelligence Service

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

appeal 97-0517
DECLASSIFIED BY SP7C/Buy
ON 2/22/99

SECRET AIR COURIER

Date: June 14, 1946

To: Civil Attache
Mexico, D.F.

From: Director, FBI

Subject: David Alfaro Siqueiros; Diego Rivera; Security Matter - C

The New York Times for June 6, 1946, carried an article with a Mexico City date line of June 5, 1946, stating that the Mexican Communist Party announced on the latter date that it had accepted the application for reinstatement of David Alfaro Siqueiros which had been jointly submitted with Diego Rivera three weeks previously. It was also said that no action had as yet been taken with regard to Rivera's application for reinstatement in the Communist Party because the application had not been filed in writing.

It is desired that investigation be conducted to ascertain whether the news report is reliable, and the Bureau should be furnished all details available regarding the reentry of these two individuals into the Mexican Communist Party. Information regarding Siqueiros in this regard will also be of interest in connection with the Alto Case in which he has figured.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

APA:rhke

57 JUL 3³⁰ - 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

NOT RECORDED

41 6/20/46

EX-12

0371

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-155423-45

July 1, 1946

FOI/PA #253585
APPEAL #
CIVILIAN
E.O. #12356
DATE 8/20/85 INITIALS

Classified by SP7 mac/10m
Declassify on: OADR
RE: DIEGO RIVERA - SUMMARY
Palmas 2, Mexico, D. F.

~~SECRET~~

FOIA b 7 - D

(Obtained from address book of
Alexander Borovsky 40-32336-7)

The Consulate General granted a non-immigration visa to Diego Rivera, holder of Mexican passport 1193 issued October 8 who stated that he is proceeding to Germany via United States.

Rivera was, on December 1, 1926, editor of El Libertad or organ of the Anti-Imperialist League of the Americas. On April 26, 1925, he resigned as an active member of the Mexican Communist Party requesting that he be considered as "sympathizer".

61-6343-1 (Main File) State Dept. 10-12-27

Diego Rivera left last night for San Antonio via Laredo. He stated that he was proceeding to Moscow at invitation of Soviet Government, all expenses being paid by that government.

Page 1, 2, 3 unclassified per
State Dept. let. of 8/22/86
SP7 mac/10m
9/3/86

10-14-27

Diego Rivera checked out of Gunter Hotel October 16 and left for New York City.

61-6343-4 Telegram from San Antonio 10-17-27

Diego Rivera arrived in New York at 2 p.m. October 18, 1927.

61-6343-5 Report from New York 10-18-27

Diego Rivera sailed on the SS Mauretania, October 19, 1927, and was one of a party that was to attend a Painters Convention (Artists) at Berlin.

61-6343-7 Report from New York 10-20-27

Diego Rivera, while in San Antonio, advised a friend that he was on an important mission for President Calles an Obregon, to both the United States and Russia for the purpose of soliciting financial help for arms and ammunition and to inaugurate a propaganda campaign in the United States. He said that twenty Mexican Communists had arrived in the United States during the past few days and that sixty more were ready to leave Mexico. Rivera is the head of the Communist propaganda in Mexico.

61-6343-11 Telegram from San Antonio 10-22-27

Diego Rivera was interviewed by the Daily Worker while he was in New York City.

61-6343-13 Report from San Antonio 10-26-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/9/99 BY SP7 mac/10m
97-0514

CLASSIFIED BY SP7 mac/10m
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X b

97-0514 2/2/99

61-6343

ENCLOSURE

100-155423-5

Diego Rivera talked to a group of Lovestoneites and Trotskyites in Irving Plaza, East 15th Street and Irving Place to organize a united front. Rivera said that he would do more than paint for the proletarian Revolution.

~~SECRET~~

In the July, 1933 issue of the Liberty Magazine there is a picture of Diego Rivera orating to student strikers at Columbia University.

61-6343-13x Clipping from New York Times 5-15-33

Diego Rivera used the money he received from Rockefeller Center to paint some murals on the walls of the New Workers' School.

61-7559-236x Excerpts from Fortune magazine
9-1934

On February 9, 1927, a meeting was held in the Hippodrome Theatre, 6th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City. It was conducted under the auspices of the Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky.

The principal feature of the meeting was to be a speech by Leon Trotsky which was to be transmitted from his place of residence in the home of Diego Rivera in Coyoacan, a suburb of Mexico City.

For technical reasons, the speech of Trotsky was not transmitted from Mexico City.

61-7559-1041 Letter from New York City 2-10-37

Strained relations between Leon Trotsky and Diego Rivera, noted Mexican painter, at whose home the exiled Bolshevik leader has lived since he came to Mexico more than two years ago, were reported today after announcement that Trotsky and his wife are planning to move. Rivera, whose wife is in Paris is living at his studio in San Angel, another suburb of Mexico City.

A breach between Trotsky and Rivera would end the closest and longest friendship Trotsky has in Mexico. For several years, that fiery muralist has carried the torch for Trotskyism in Mexico and it was through his efforts that the aging Bolshevik leader was offered asylum here by President Lazaro Cardenas after Norway had forbidden him to remain longer in that Scandinavian haven. The house was walled in as a precautionary move to protect Trotsky.

61-7559-3731x3 Washington Herald 4-13-39

Diego Rivera was contacted by writer. He is an artist of international reputation. He is a man of independent means highly intellectual but according to his creed he lives in modest surroundings in the Village of San Angel, some fifteen miles from Mexico City.

Rivera states that the true principles and ideals of the Communist Party have been prostituted by the persons now in control and that Stalin and the persons who are now surrounding him are the very worst type of Capitalists and are exploiting the people far more than did any of the Czars of Russia or the Capitalist of any of the democracies.

61-7559-5670x Letter from Gus T. Jones
11-30-39 Mexico City, D. F.

~~SECRET~~

Diego Rivera was interviewed by Arthur Constantine, resident correspondent of International News Service, Mexico City, on the afternoon of December 8, 1939.

~~SECRET~~

Rivera was contacted and he said that conditions had reached a point in Mexico that someone had to tell the world the truth about conditions. He realizes the danger he is in as a result of the statement. (H) u

Translation of article entitled "Diego Rivera Tells the Dies Committee who the Agents of the 'Checa' in Mexico are. He mentions forty persons of the Mexican Official 'World' (Government) and of the Labor groups", is enclosed.

61-7559-5759x Memo from Kimmerel 12-9-39
Mexico City, D. F.

Diego Rivera was subpoenaed to testify before the Dies Committee. Rivera was very upset and thought this subpoena might have been the result of information furnished to SAC Jones by him. SAC Jones convinced Rivera the subpoena issued for him by the Dies Committee did not emanate from the Bureau. (H) u
61-7559-5798 Letter from Gus T. Jones, SAC
12-7-39 San Antonio, Texas

In a letter addressed to the publication "Excelsior", Harry Skipsey said that the Communist painter, Diego Rivera falsified the true facts when he pointed out a number of persons as agents of Stalinism in Mexico.

61-7559-5940 Memo from San Antonio 12-13-39

Enclosed is a translation of the third article written by Diego Rivera for the magazine "Hoy". This article is "In Mexico There Also Is War-- Warlike Operations in Europe are Seconded by Espionage in this Country."

61-7559-6343 Letter from San Antonio 1-19-40

This is the first article of a series of four by Diego Rivera and is entitled "The Truth About Finland.....Stalinistic Lies."

61-7559-6355x Translation of article from "Hoy"
12-30-39

Enclosing translation of second article published in the "Hoy" magazine entitled "Mexico, the Battle Field of the Secret Armies." 2. "Its Importance in the Present War." by Diego Rivera. It is believed that Rivera will either meet with personal harm or will probably be deported from Mexico within the very near future.

61-7559-6372 Letter from San Antonio 1-12-40

Posters appeared throughout Mexico advocating the expulsion of Diego Rivera. The poster began with "This Is the Traitor. Jew Faker" and is signed "The Party of National Salvation," #22 Motolinia Street, 2nd Floor, Mexico, D. F.

61-7559-6536 Memo from Gus Jones 1-17-40

~~SECRET~~

Transmitting copies of the fourth chapter of the articles by Diego Rivera which was published in the magazine "Hoy". The article is entitled "How Stalinazi Spies Work in Mexico."

~~SECRET~~

61-7559-6638 Memorandum 2-2-40

Diego Rivera was one of the original organizers of the Communist Party of Mexico and has sat as a delegate to the Comintern in Russia, and during all this time was in close touch with the organization in the United States. Rivera gave a brief history of the Communist Party in the United States and its affiliations with the Third Internationale.

61-7559-6949 Memo from Gus T. Jones 2-26-40

Diego Rivera, artist and dissident Communist, charged that German Nazis and Russian Communists are converting Mexico into a base of operations against all the Americas, especially Mexico and the United States.

Rivera declined the invitation of the Dies Committee to go to Texas and testify on anti-United States activities of Communists. Dies said that both Leon Trotsky and Rivera had agreed in a personal interview with a committee investigator a month ago to come to the United States.

61-7559-7049x Clipping from New York 12-9-39
Herald Tribune Mexico City December 8 (UP)

Diego Rivera is leaving Mexico City June 4, 1940 for San Antonio. ~~(4)~~

61-7559-8156 Memo by C. P. Breese 6-3-40

Ramirez y Ramirez, principal orator of the meeting of the Communist Party held at the Theatre Hidalgo, May 31, 1940, criticized Diego Rivera as a traitor and a tool of American Capitalists. ~~(B) 66~~

61-7559-8238x Memo from Gus T. Jones 6-1-40

Enclosing newspaper clipping from Mexico City dated May 28. "Diego Rivera, Mexican muralist and dissident Communist, suggested today that the United States offer a haven to Leon Trotsky and utilize the exiled Russian revolutionary as a "counterirritant" in the fight against fifth column activities."

61-7557-8312 Letter from L. Stahl 5-30-40
Dayton, Kentucky

Enclosed clipping from the Los Angeles Times dated June 6, 1940, regarding Diego Rivera. According to the clipping, Rivera spent an hour warning against the dangers of Nazism and Communism, while he was at Los Angeles after flying from Mexico City.

He was on his way to San Francisco to paint a mural "Art Inaction" at the Fair. He also planned to lecture at the University of California, during his years stay in the country granted him by immigration authorities. ~~(B) 66~~

61-7559-8425 Letter from P. E. Hennes
6-6-40 Gardena, California

~~SECRET~~

The Police, acting on a subtle tip from Trotsky are still investigating Diego Rivera. ~~SECRET~~

Rivera continues to publish statements from his hideout in Mexico. He is really in danger from more than one angle. One of the articles begins with "Bulletin to the Press of Mexico regarding developments in the Trotsky affair in which---at the suggestion of Stalinists---it is attempted to implicate Diego Rivera."

61-7559-8449x Memo from Gus T. Jones 6-2-40

Diego Rivera arrived in San Antonio on June 4, 1940, enroute to San Francisco.

Enclosed is a copy of the hearing before a board of special inquiry which was held at Brownsville, Texas, before members of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Diego Rivera was born in Guanajuato, Gto. Mexico and is 54 years of age. He is a citizen of Mexico. He is divorced and his parents are both dead. He resided for 17 years in Europe and 4 in the United States. The first two years were spent in Spain; he then resided 13 years in France and one year in Italy making many trips. From 1927 to 1929 he was in France, Germany, Belgium and Russia. In 1930, he was in San Francisco, California for nine months after which he went to Mexico to finish a painting.

He returned to the United States in 1931 and remained here until the end of 1933. While here he was doing mural painting in Detroit and holding a one man show at the Museum of Modern Arts in New York City. He went to Mexico at the end of 1933.

Rivera admitted that for many years he was a member of the Communist Party under the Trotsky and Stalin sections, but that the Communist Party expelled him because of his own ideas which were not the ideas of the Communist Party. He was expelled by the Stalin section in 1929 and by the Trotsky section in 1939 and states that formerly, with the help of President Cardenas and the Secretary of Communications he offered a haven of refuge to the noted Russian Communist leader, Leon Trotsky, but that personal reasons of a year and a half ago led to the breaking off of any relations which he had with Trotsky, and since that time he has been accused by the Communist Party as being a traitor because his ideas are democratic and not communistic; that his ideas represent a more complete democracy than is possible under the communistic political ideas. Until recently he has been the secretary of a new party of Mexico, known as the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Party, whose doctrines are not communistic but democratic, and that he does not believe, teach, or advocate the overthrow of any government by force or violence, and that he does believe in organized government and the procurement of his ideal benefits by lawful means.

He has never been arrested or held in prison for any political views or activities and has never been fined or imprisoned for any criminal offense. During the recent investigation of the attempt on the life of Trotsky, he procured an amparo, or habeas corpus, which guaranteed him freedom of arrest

or questioning by the police authorities in Mexico, which amparo expired on Saturday, June 1, 1940 at 11 a.m.

~~SECRET~~

Following the expiration thereof on Monday, June 3, 1940, he applied to the Secretario de Gavernacion, the authority in charge of such matters, for a tourist permit to enter the United States for the purpose of painting a mural in the Art in Action section of the Golden Gateway International Exposition in San Francisco.

The Communist Party blames Leon Trotsky and Diego Rivera for furnishing the Dies Committee with confidential information relative to the Communists and they considered punitive action against both of these individuals.

61-7559-8653 Letter from San Antonio 6-13-40

Police raided the home and studio of Diego Rivera, San Anjel, during the morning of May 29, 1940. Rivera was not there and his whereabouts are, up to this time, unknown to the police. The chauffeur and gardener were arrested and have been held incommunicado since their arrest. The arrest was made by Chief of Detectives Salazar on a subtle tip given him by Trotsky. Trotsky, in a seemingly indifferent manner, made the statement that "he had been advised that some of the attackers had come to his place in a station wagon and that he recalled that Rivera has a station wagon" ~~4~~

It is believed that the Chief of Detectives took the action to cause publicity and to make a dig at Rivera who has been attacking the government. ~~4~~

Rivera, from his hiding place in the city, has today published a blistering attack on the police and the government generally.

61-7559-9008x Letter to Mr. Kimmerel
5-30-40 Washington, D. C.

Statement of General Jose Manuel Nunez, Chief of Police, Mexico City: ~~4~~

The thought of an attack planned against Trotsky by himself began to shape during these days by virtue of the statement made by his cook, Carmen Palma de Alba, who had been in his employ for two years, recommended by Sra. Cristina Kahle, sister of Frida Kahlo, ex-wife of Diego Rivera, the painter. ~~4~~

61-7559-9525 Memo sent via Diplomatic Pouch
to P.O. Box 1503 Washington 6-21-40

Before the Plenum on International Proletarian Authors by Bela Illes.

Almost three years have elapsed since the first International Conference of Revolutionary Authors. Since that time....Diego Rivera, who preached "caution and moderation" at the conference, has disappeared along a rightist path.

100-72924-629 Article on pp. 15 and 16
of "Die Linkskurve #9" September 1930.

~~SECRET~~

In further talks with Rivera, I find that he seems to be exceptionally well informed concerning Communist and political situation in Mexico. *efu*

~~SECRET~~

In view of the fact that Rivera has emphatically stated that the Stalin government is backing the candidacy of General Camacho, I asked Mr. Rivera to frankly state to me his opinion concerning the political situation. It is quite apparent that Rivera is supporting the candidacy of General Alazan, who is considered the conservative candidate. *efu*

(Statement made by Rivera concerning political situation in Mexico follows.) *efu*

64-968-93 Memo from San Antonio, Texas
December 27, 1939

Re: Mexican Political Situation-
Rivera, Informant *efu*

Excerpt from article "Let Us Destroy Jewry".

Jews: Miserable lepers.....userers of all time....bankers of the Devil, amoeba of Mexican Society, worthy of Diego Rivera....Be it known to you that there are still men in Mexico who know how to stop your advance regardless of who opposes us.

64-968-142 Memo Re: National Party of
Public Salvation (Nazi propaganda, Mexico
1-17-40)

Diego Rivera and Paulette Goddard arrived by airplane from Dallas today, the Mexican muralist asserting the actress had helped him "escape from Mexico with my life".

61-7559-10231x Newspaper Clipping 6-5-40
Los Angeles, California

[In connection with the request to obtain information on this association called the "All American Anti-Imperialistic League" and its organ "El Liberator", this office has secured the following from Embassy and Consular reports and from different individuals.] The President of the League in Mexico City is Diego Rivera, a well-known Mexican futurist painter who entertains radical communistic views. Up to December of 1926, Rivera was also editor of "El Liberator". The Secretary of the League is Julio A. Mella, a radical Cuban student and agitator. The head of the editorial section is said to be one Esteban Pavletich, a Peruvian radical, and who is also stated to be the Chief of the Printing Bureau of the Mexican Department of Education. *efu*

The League affiliates at times with the Communist Party of Mexico, and again with the League in Behalf of Persecuted Strugglers.

61-6065-12 War Department 8-31-27

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

It was stated that Diego Rivera and Fritz Bach were expelled from the Communist Party through the efforts of Carlos J. Contereas. The latter was identified by the head waiter of the Lido Restaurant as having attended a banquet given at the said restaurant on the night of January 11, 1943, for Luis Quintinilla, newly appointed Mexican Minister to Soviet Russia.

61-1335-341 SIS Report From Mexico, D. F.
7-12-43

Signed statement of Diego Rivera, published in "Novedades", Mexico City morning newspaper for February 15, 1940. A complete translation of this statement is being incorporated due to the fact that Rivera makes some very interesting allegations.

64-968-163x3 Memo 2-22-40

[Re Mexican Matters--Nazi and Communist Activities.] ~~7-12-43~~

In view of the fact that Rivera is now consistently making public statements relative to alleged activities of German and Russian agents in Mexico, he at the present time is under constant surveillance by elements interested in German and Russian activities in Mexico and is also under surveillance by certain agencies of the Mexican government. ~~6-2-46~~

64-968-232x Memo to State May 4, 1940

Bertram D. Wolfe, at one time a moving spirit of the Communist party, who later split and went with Lovestone, has been reported on at length in times past by source. He is a writer of note and a friend of the Trotskyite, Diego Rivera, the mural painter. ~~7-12-43~~

7-12-43
data (4) for letter dated 4/28/99 SPW/Conf 5/4/99
About a year ago, source read a report from Mexico which stated that Wolfe and his wife were agents of the German government. ~~7-12-43~~

FOIA b (7) - (D)

Re: Attitude of public opinion toward the war

The upper classes of the intelligentsia, which although not as enthusiastically in favor of war as Diego Rivera but still not discarding such possibility, are aware that Mexico would lose its independence in case of a German-Japanese victory.

They, therefore, hope for an allied victory for the survival of democratic principles; although otherwise, there is nothing but dislike in their feelings towards those who fight for the very same cause.

64-2700-852 Report from Mexico by
Conf. Inft. CS March, 1942

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Quote: "Diego Rivera, the artist, who is shouting off his mouth too much of late, who openly criticizes Britain's war efforts, and creates ill will between the British and ourselves by broadcasting "Within ten years from now, after Germany has been defeated, Britain will be at war with the United States and he was willing to wager on that. What is this punk doing around loose without being kicked into a concentration camp?"

100-29150-6 Letter to Bureau by Wm. J.
Stempel 5-11-42

Diego Rivera and Leon Trotsky petitioned admittance of Karl Schuessler Sondersorge into Governacion, Mexico. The latter worked for Deutsche Wolfszeitung, German Communist paper in Paris; he is said to have been a member of the GPU in France. Schuessler is also reported as being a contributor to the "Rote Fahne" the organ of the German Communist party in the United States according to source *SH*

*PP2 delonpabltty dtd 4/28/99
SP7EE/Bwt. 5/4/99*

64-21749-1

2-11-43 ~~187~~

Irene Bohus, an American citizen of Hungarian extraction became a member of the Nazi Party during 1937. She came to Mexico during 1940. Diego Rivera assisted her in setting up a studio and later employed her as an art assistant. She worked for Rivera in connection with the murals made at the San Francisco World's Fair. *SH*

65-2428-18 Report from Mexico 7-23-43

In October 1942, the Gump Galleries in San Francisco held a special exhibit of original paintings by Diego Rivera and Jane Berlindo. These had been donated to JAFRC and they were given away as prizes at a benefit raffle. (Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is an official Communist Party Affiliate.)

100-7061-487 Report from San Francisco 1-1-44

Morris Topchevsky, leading Communist helped persuade all possible Communist workers to attend a mass meeting in Chicago.

It was disclosed that Topchevsky had received an invitation to visit Mexico City. He expected to spend a day or two in the home of Diego Rivera.

101-4334-9 Report from Chicago, Illinois
3-21-44

Letter written by Ella Winter to her husband refers to the fact that in Detroit, she had met and talked Communism with Rivera. She refers to the fact that Mrs. Rivera is more Communist even than Diego and that they were Trotskyites. *SH*

Ella Winter is an alias of Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart.

100-18610-56 Report made at Albany, New York
4-11-44

~~SECRET~~

SECRET
12-10-42

12-10-42

65-36347-22 Report from Los Angeles 3-3-42

100-203581-1696 Report from San Francisco 2-25-44 3/7/96

65-43302-2730 SIS Report from Mexico City 7-29-44

64-20095-49 Report from Lima, Peru 7-1-44

64-22166-22 Memo from SAC San Diego 7-28-44

These two people were mentioned in a letter from one Max Schwind to Senor Don Otto Ruehle, Mexico in which Schwind set out his activities to procure a "tourist card". The consul indicated that Diego Rivera would be that best person. *Census*

64-22166-44 Report from San Francisco 10-27-44

- 10 -

~~SECRET~~

Referring to allegation that Leslie Tillett (subject of file) is functioning in the capacity of a contact between Diego Rivera and other Communists, it is believed that while he knows Rivera, the contact is believed to be purely social. ~~SECRET~~

*Classified file
10/22/86 SP-1000/2000
9-3-86* 64-30026-2 Letter from U. S. Embassy, Mexico City
10-23-44

"Yanks Are Not Coming", a Communist front organization, has been found to have reached various persons in Alaska, although there is no evidence that the organization is formulated within any active groups in the Territory of Alaska. In August, 1940, a poster was found hanging on the bulletin board of Unity Hall in Ketchikan, Alaska, which is the meeting hall for the various unions of that place, and also the headquarters of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The poster bore the blazing title "Yanks Are Not Coming" and appeared to be of the mural type made famous by Diego Rivera.

64-200-22-1 Juneau, Alaska 11-26-41

Maria Asunsolo (Mornad) is a painter by profession and belongs to the League of Revolutionary Artists and Writers. She is well known as an intellectual Communist and is a member of the Committee to Aid Russia. She is closely associated with Diego Rivera and other intellectual Communists of the artist colony of Mexico.

100-333114-5 Report from Mexico, D. F. 10-31-44

It should be noted that the New York Times for April 13, 1939, carried an article entitled "Trotsky and Rivera Split Over Revolution". This article tells about these individuals having split and Trotsky's having left Rivera's home due to a letter Rivera wrote to a French poet. The article states that Rivera in his letter outlined his views on the general situation of leftist movement in the world, social role of art and position of the artists in the revolutionary movement. According to this article Rivera in his letter also made a personal allusion to Trotsky which Trotsky resented.

100-86136-6 Report from New York 3-2-44

Re: Cpl. Barnet Lee Rossett

Agent interviewed Miss Violet Shapiro, Los Angeles. Recent Los Angeles newspapers disclosed that Violet Shapiro had entertained the daughter of Diego Rivera. The latter is reported to be a Communist by ONI. Miss Shapiro is also mentioned as being one of a group of radical UCLA Jewish students reportedly pro-Communitistic.

100-125097-10 MIS 4-1-44

Abba Ptachya Lerner, subject of Selective Service Conspiracy case, is of Jewish extraction and had been described as a Socialist and a Communist. The investigation indicates that in 1938 he went to Mexico where he visited Leon Trotsky and Diego Rivera.

100-250722-8 Memo for Mr. Ladd 12-15-43

~~SECRET~~

Enclosed are two reports prepared by the French Legation in Mexico on Communist and political activities of the USSR in Mexico.

~~SECRET~~

According to one of these reports, Diego Rivera a painter, is the leader of the Trotsky Group of propagandists of the doctrines of the USSR in Mexico. It was stated that this man had grouped around him a number of figures of lesser importance and that he had frequent contact with American groups and personalities and with some foreign journalists, such as Antia Brenner, formerly journalist for the New York Times and later for the Nation. It was stated that this group does not represent an important element on Communist ideology.

64-200-221-139 Letter from Washington, D. C. 10-23-44

The following information was taken from "la Esfera" dated March 1, 1939. The article is entitled "Mexico Refuge of International Communists". It goes on to say that "It is worth noting that many of the world's outstanding communists have done service in Mexico, no matter how provisional, such as Alexander Mayakowsky, considered as the greatest poet of the Russian Revolution. Mayakowsky was in Mexico City when he already had a world reputation and it is certain that among the friends he made was Diego Rivera.

"The Communist Party of Mexico, Section of the Communist International, remained organized in complete form until 1924, when it began to publish its official periodical, "The Machete", which was managed for some time by the painter Diego Rivera y Barrientos and which was suspended on June 6, 1929, by order of the Government, its offices being sacked by fascist groups on August 29 of the same year.

64-200-221-141 SIS from Caracas, Venezuela 10-24-44

Diego Rivera, Mexican Radical Delegate to the tenth anniversary of Red Revolution.

The following appeared in Excelsior of January 1, 1928, as a dispatch from Paris printed at the bottom of subject's picture.

DIEGO RIVERA WORKS FOR THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE

"He just returned from a visit to Russia where he went as Mexican delegate to attend the Tenth Anniversary of the Red Revolution at Moscow, Russia. His radical opinions are well known among the extremity circles of Europe. Rivera was appointed member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Colonial and Anti-Imperialist Leagues and Secretary of the Organization Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Rivera states that delegates from the Philippine Islands attended the secret meetings and asked for the moral support of the League toward obtaining their independence from the United States; that the financial control of the United States in Latin-American countries principally Nicaragua which is occupied by U.S. Military forces, was extensively discussed. Extensive propaganda will be made in the United States and Latin-American countries."

64-0-2519 Report from San Antonio Jan. 9, 1945

~~SECRET~~

"La Voz de Mexico" of January 10, 1943, page 5, states that here in Mexico exists the General Quartel of the Fourth International created by Leon Trotsky before his death. Julian Gorkin, Victor Serge, the Italian Leo Werzen, and other turbulent elements meet here in Mexico and maintain relations with other countries, send instructions, etc., Diego Rivera is referred to as the founder of Trotskyism in Mexico.

64-2700-D-319 SIS from Mexico 3-24-45

~~SECRET~~

Gerardo Murillo, founder of "La Vanguardia" and "Act on D'Art", Paris, 1913; director of fine Arts in Mexico, 1915; director of the newspaper "Accion Mundial", 1916; director of Publicity for Carranza, 1916; head of the Department of Archaeological Monuments, 1928; of the Department of Fine Arts in the Secretariat of Education, 1930; member of the Revolutionary Committee for National Reconstruction, 1939. Using the nom de plume of Dr. Atl, he is one of the leading writers and painters of Mexico, a friend of Diego Rivera.

64-2705-145 MID Report Mexico, D. F. 10-28-42

"As far back as November, 1939, Mexican muralist Diego Rivera, in the first detailed denunciation of Nazi-Soviet designs on the American, made in an exclusive interview accorded this correspondent, bluntly charged the existence of illegal airports in Mexico from which to service submarines. 'The more important of these' he said at the time, 'are in the territory of Tabasco and Campeche and there are some in Quintana Roo. The pretext for their construction was the transportation of coffee and chicle by the German plantation owners'. Rivera at the time, offered to accompany and point out to anyone interested, the landing fields in question. So far as is known his offer found no takers."

64-2706-A-60 Dallas Morning News 2-20-41
Mexico City

A reliable source states that the members of the Group of Friends of Democratic Ecuador, a political organization formed at Mexico, D. F. September 19, 1944, for ostensible purpose of propagandizing the Ecuadorian revolution, were in the majority intellectuals, either writers or artists, most of whom were formerly members of the Liga de Escritores y Artistas Revolucionarios. This organization was dissolved over a year and a half ago and was headed by such prominent artists as Diego Rivera, David Alfaro, Siguieros and Jose Revueltas. ~~(S)~~ u

64-3301-680 Report from Mexico, D. F. 8-21-45

Mexico City - 2-21 (ONA) Mexico's famous painter, Diego Rivera, has asked President Camacho to give him a seat permitting him a bird's eye view at the inter-American Ministers Conference, which opened here today. Rivera wants to include at least a battery or two of the Economic Peace Planners present in the newest mural.

64-5001-231 Overseas News Agency 2-21-45

~~SECRET~~

Information reflects that subject Francis Hersler discussed several times with Diego Rivera, a plan for providing ample water supplies to Mexican towns and villages.

~~SECRET~~

Subject calls himself a Trotskyist and is reported to be a top figure in a Trotskyite Party. He is a Chicago attorney.

100-71037-12 Report from Chicago, Ill.
2-16-45

Diego Rivera's name found in address book of Oscar Ozberkoff Dancigers, who is subject of Internal Security case, suspected of being a Soviet agent.

100-339302-3 Report from Los Angeles 2-21-45

[Subject: Russian Embassy] ~~SECRET~~

On March 1, 1945, a Cuban Senator, in the company of Diego Rivera, Mexican painter, and Jose Mancisidor, were seen leaving the press headquarters of the Inter-American Conference at Chapultepec Castle and going to the Russian Embassy. After a stay of 20 minutes, they left, accompanied by Alejandra Nikolskaya. All went to headquarters of the FOARE at Paseo de la Reforma 9. ~~SECRET~~

According to Source G, relations are definitely being made between the Russian Embassy and the Spanish and Mexican Communist parties in Mexico. Nikolskaya is one of the "go-betweens." ~~SECRET~~

[64-29712-120 Report from Mexico City 5-11-45] ~~SECRET~~

Ricardo Arias reported having Falangist connections in Spain prior to Civil War. He was jailed for theft but escaped to France. He then succeeded in coming to Mexico with the aid of Frida Kalho, wife of Diego Rivera. Arias became Frida's lover and was known in Mexico as a Trotskyite.

105-6747-1 Report from Mexico D. F. 5-30-45

Pablo O'Higgins, reportedly a member of the Taller de Grafica Popular, an organization of anti-Fascist artists apparently under Communist influence. He was identified as the California artist who came to Mexico 20 years ago to work with Diego Rivera.

100-192608-18 Report from San Francisco 4-30-45

Diego Rivera is listed as a member of the American Committee of the International Relief Association.

100-148582-1 New York June 5, 1935

Re: Communist Party of Spain.

Diego Rivera's name listed among those who send greetings on the occasion of the National Union Conference held from November 2 to 5 in Toulouse, France by the different countries of the American continent.

~~SECRET~~

Amadeo Sabatini, subject of Internal Security case, has been in telephonic communication with the home of Norman Lapworth in Santa Monica. It was learned that Mrs. Lapworth had formerly been a secretary to Diego Rivera, Communist artist and that she was also a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. ~~SECRET~~

100-244909-5 Report from Los Angeles 10-5-44

Diego Rivera is listed as the person in whose home Trotsky was assassinated.

100-335630-7 Memo from SAC Washington, D.C.
11-20-44

A reliable source furnished information that a group of Mexican intellectuals and artists, headed by Diego Rivera and Miguel Covarrubias, well-known Leftists, is collecting signatures on a petition which they hope to put before the Conference in the form of a resolution. This resolution would ask that all Latin American countries thus far having no diplomatic relations with Russia negotiate them before the San Francisco Conference in April. ~~SECRET~~

64-5001-262 Report from Mexico, D. F. 3-4-45

[According to a reliable source, the well-known Mexican revolutionary painter, Diego Rivera, has been frequenting the Conference council rooms for the announced purpose of obtaining atmosphere, in order to perpetuate the historic Conference in a giant mural.] Diego Rivera made the following comments to a newspaper reporter: "The resolutions of this Conference will be a basis for future Latin American actions in relation to the organization of World Peace."

Diego Rivera made it plain that he has strong opinions concerning Argentina. He said, "After the Stettinius speech, the Farrell Government has only two alternatives; either to rectify its international position by readicating pro-Fascist elements now forcing its continued relationship with Axis countries or to remain isolated until it is economically strangled."

64-5001-266 Report from Mexico, D. F. 2-27-45

Willaim Colfax Miller, subject of the main file claims to be acquainted with the Mexican painter, Diego Rivera.

100-145365-17 Report by SIS 7010 3-29-44

Information was received that in a communication from Bud Schulberg, a writer, who is reported to have written an anti-Fascist screen play, "The Five Who Were Chosen". It was stated in part, that he had had a talkative evening with Rivera, Mexican painter, and Francisco Madera, Mexican revolutionist, regarding the outcome of war and Leon Trotsky. Schulberg advised that there was a discussion on the phenomenon of war, in which Rivera had stated that it was man's nature to fight and Madero had taken violent exception, the discussion ending in violent fighting. It was further stated in this communication in regard to the Trotsky matter that Rivera's theory of Trotsky's execution was that Trotsky was the founder and genius behind the Red Army and that he desired to return to Russia to manage the military campaigns. It was said that Stalin feared this and had him executed.

100-124329-5 Report from Los Angeles 7-13-43

~~SECRET~~

In 1928, Lombardo Toledano, together with Diego Rivera and Machado, represented in Mexico, the so-called "Liga Anti-imperialista de las Americas-Contra el Imperialismo Yanqui-Por la Union de los Pueblos de America" (Anti-imperialist League of the Americas-against Yankee imperialism-for the union of the people of America). Upon the celebration in Havana of the sixth Pan-American Conference, which was attended by President Coolidge, the Cuban police seized printed material which he had intended to circulate. This material contained propaganda against the purposes of said Congress, and especially the United States and its representatives.

64-1204-D-58 Report from Havana, Cuba
10-28-40

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. STRICKLAND

FROM : Mr. Meehan *JJM*

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BOROVSKY, AKA ALEKSON BOROVSKIS
SECURITY MATTER - R

DATE: 7/19/46

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

The National Defense Reviewers in the Files Section made file reviews of 313 names found in the subject's address book. Possible identifying data was found on approximately 100 of these names. In all, but 28 cases the possible identifying data was in one file.

Attached hereto are memoranda on 28 names containing possible identifying data which was obtained from a review of two or more files. For the completion of the Bureau's files, it is suggested that one memorandum on each name be placed in instant file and copies be placed in the respective case files in those instances where we have them.

Following are the 28 names on which file review memoranda are being submitted:

Sam Barlow
Count Graf Margit Bonde
Gino Chiappe (La Scale)
Elise Claro
Enrique Gutmann
Diego Rivera
Trida Rivera
Alfred Bilmanis
E. F. Gottlieb
Lionello Perera
Robert Rockmore
Bernardo Mendel
Louta Nounenberg
Dr. Rodolpho Josetti

Richard Jerie
Eduardo Pallares
Gregory Szereszewski
Serge Prokofieff
Ruth Schachian
Herbert Schachian
Manuel Sigren
Jose Spinner
P. C. Schiffrers
Isaac Segall
J. Smilovits
Salomon De La Selva
Sonia Verbitzky
Alfonso Vargas Vargas

ACTION:

It is suggested that one memorandum on each name be placed in instant file, and copies in case files if such are maintained.

JJM/dm

1- ENCL

1- **FBI**
36 JUL 23 1946

588m

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
FC

Received from the State Department
through Liaison Channels
8/22/46
Data

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓ ✓ *Chase*
Shifford
August 26, 1946

The Department of State transmits to the following
the attached information in the hope that it will be of
value:

Military Intelligence Division

Office of Naval Intelligence

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Enclosure: Copy of Despatch No. 467
from American Embassy at
Mexico Dated July 19, 1946
regarding Diego Rivera.

an
ENCL
24
EX-31

RECORDED

EX-31

100-155423-6
F B I
7 SEP 10 1946

For
5/8
5/5
CHC
5/5

58 SEP 17 1946 *367*

México, D. F., July 19, 1946

467.
MAXIMUM PRIORITY TOUCH

~~Confidential~~

Subject: Diego Rivera Confirms to Mexican Press what He was
Reported to Have Said by New York Herald Tribune

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of an article appearing in El Universal of July 18, 1946 reporting that Mexican mural painter Diego Rivera had confirmed to a correspondent of El Universal a statement that was published in the New York Herald Tribune regarding his interview with a correspondent of the latter paper. Diego is alleged to have stated that the workers would fight against the Mexican Government if the latter should unite with the United States in a war against the Soviet Union. To El Universal he emphatically confirmed this point of view and continued with further statements in praise of Soviet Russia and criticizing the United States and all that it stands for. In this connection reference is made to Embassy despatch No. 29,246 of May 24, 1946 on the subject: "Political and Cultural - Plans of Mexican Mural Painters to Visit Italy and Press Interview of Diego Rivera Regarding International Politics".

As stated in the despatch referred to above Rivera's opinions on politics have little importance in Mexico largely because he has changed his views many times and, outside of the genuine admiration which exists for most of his painting, he has established a reputation for being more of a clown than a serious thinker. On this occasion, however, El Universal has honored his statements by editorial comment. The editorial published in the same issue of the newspaper states: "In Diego Rivera thought is not equal to the brush ... and what Rivera says or does will not move the country and even less change the course of history". The editorial goes on to say, however, that what he says can be taken to represent the opinion of many Communists, that for them "patria" does not exist; that "Communism and the Communists are by definition, men without a country and within the country are the enemies in the face of which patriots are instinctively on the alert".

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador

Washington:jo

S. Walter Washington
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure *att'd to orig. (over)*
From El Universal, July 18
Translation of above

Translation

From: Universal
Date: July 18, 1946

Diego Rivera Confirms in Essence Statements of Herald Tribune

Diego Rivera, the Mexican mural painter admits that in general the statements attributed to him and published by the New York Herald Tribune are correct, which statements were published by El Universal yesterday.

The statements were to the effect "that the workers would fight the Mexican Government if the latter united with the United States in a war against the Soviet Union".

"I would do this and I am sure that all conscientious of America (not the Sinarquists or the members of the AFL - or Luis N. Morones) from Canada to Patagonia would do the same: oppose their local governments should these governments be dominated by Anglo-Saxon imperialism which would try to fling them into a war against the USSR.

"In doing this, the workers would comply with a patriotic duty.

"I did not speak of my Communist colleagues as this would be incorrect when I am not a member of the Communist Party. One thing is that I have made my application for membership in the Party and another is to be admitted.

"Of the Three Great Powers, the only one that can be on the side of the small countries is Russia, which has defended Indonesia and Greece against the imperialism of the Anglo-Saxon countries, Egypt against English imperialism, China (although it is not a small country) against North American imperialism.

"Russia continues this policy not for mystic reasons but because it realizes that a bloc of small countries will be stronger than one consisting of the two remaining Great Powers.

"Thus, the duty of the patriotic Mexican is to be on the side of the country which can defend his.

"In the second place, Mexico is a poor country of badly paid workers who can hope for nothing from the great capitalistic countries but greater exploitation.

"On the other hand, a united America, not to adopt a Soviet regime but to travel toward a truly democratic regime, together with the big brother which is the North American people, and giving the hand to the USSR and China, would be the only true guarantee of absolute peace. It would build up an unattackable front and would permit autonomous development and agree one to all peoples.

"The arms facilitated by the Government of the United States to various governments of Latin American cannot have any other use than that against the people themselves to subject them to the will of those governments - and in case it exists - the will to be in favor of Anglo-Saxon imperialism.

"An American united under the Anglo-Saxon banner would be an America united against itself since the examples of aggression are multiple and he who would serve such a union would be doubly a traitor and antipatriotic.

"It is well to recall now when the Government of Mexico ceases to be ruled by a military caste of the Army of the Revolution, but in the end a Government of Military dictatorship, to become a Government ruled by a social class, which is the new bourgeois, that such a happening constitutes an undeniable success for the Government which has served as a springboard for this event: that of President Avila Camacho - and it is an evident historical progress since a class government is a step ahead.

"In the previous order of things, a chief's importance was estimated by the number of men under him; in the new order the important thing is the number of millions of pesos which he has for capital.

"Now the military ex-presidents and their collaborators possess hotel chains, thermal water establishments, agricultural exploitations, bottling concerns, mineral and steel deposits, etc.; that is to say, they have formed a rich and strong social class.

"And since the Mexican revolution was nothing more than a bourgeois revolution, the aforementioned signifies the true realization of that Revolution.

"Hotel proprietors who live off North American tourism are naturally ready to say 'yes' to everything Washington commands and here is the danger; but fortunately not all the capital is invested in hotels, cabarets, hipodromes or apartment houses as some of it has to be invested in the country and factories and industrialization and here awaits the opportunity of the worker.

"National union in a progressive form, that is to say controlled by the workers and laborers, to push, steer and in case of necessity force the new bourgeois to invest the capital in the industrialization of the city and the country of Mexico is necessary.

"Naturally, this investment will bring forth the national sentiment which will unite workers and industrialists. Neither one nor the other will find it convenient to be stepped on by Anglo-Saxon imperialism. Everyone desires a world at peace in which to work and to prosper, which is the maximum desire of the Mexican, the North American or the South American.

"Only those who wish to exploit could want war and to fight against them is a patriotic task."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Case Originated at **MEXICO CITY**

File No. **100-159**

Report Made at MEXICO CITY	Date when Made 9/24/46	Period for which Made 5/28/46	Report Made by <i>W.A. Christopher</i> FOIA b 7 - D
Title DIEGO RIVERA		Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - C <i>Mexico - Chit. Sec. C.</i>	
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE			
SYNOPSIS XXXXXX ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS: <p>This case is being maintained in a closed status, inas- much as RIVERA's petition for reinstatement into the Mexican Communist Party has been denied, and inasmuch as he is not considered a key figure in Mexican Communist activities.</p> <p>In denying RIVERA's petition for reinstatement, the Political Commission of the Mexican Communist Party pointed out that RIVERA should begin working against the espionage efforts of the imperialists in Mexico which were conducted through a great number of the agents of the FBI located in Mexico.</p>			
IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES: Source C - [redacted] FOIA b 7 - D			
AGENCY <i>ice in Brunswick</i> REQ. REC'D <i>11-5-57</i> REP'T FORW. <i>11-14-57</i>			
DECLASSIFIED BY <i>39163</i> "C" ON SEP 24 1997 #418016 (RHD)			
Reference: Bureau letter dated June 14, 1946 Classified by <i>SP2/mm/rpm</i> Declassify on: OADR 8/12/85			
Approved and Forwarded <i>[Signature]</i>	Legal Attache	Do Not Write in These Spaces	
Made Available to	Copies of This Report	100-155423-7	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embassy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M. A. <i>ice State</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N. A. <i>ice State</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Others	6-BUREAU 1-EMBASSY 1-MEXICO CITY 1-MEXICO CITY	RECORDED & INDEXED 65 37 OCT 2 1946 EX-84	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

55 OCT 17 1946

COPIES DESTROYED *1/27/85*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by ~~SP7 mac/ran~~
Declassify on: ~~CADR 9/12/85~~

September 24, 1946
Mexico City

RE: DIEGO RIVERA

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 SH
ON SEP 24 1997

#418016 (RHD)

Synopsis of Facts:

In May, 1946, DIEGO RIVERA [and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS] applied for reinstatement in the Mexican Communist Party. SIQUEIROS was almost immediately accepted as a Mexican Communist Party member. The reinstatement of RIVERA was denied on September 1, 1946, allegedly due to his previous activities on behalf of LEON TROTSKY. RIVERA, in recent press interviews, has predicted the defeat of the United States in any future war with Russia, and has stated that the Mexican Communists would act as an effective 5th column organization on behalf of Russia in the event of such war.

Reliable Source C advised that during May, 1946, DIEGO RIVERA and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS had applied for reinstatement into the Mexican Communist Party. This Source stated that the petition of SIQUEIROS had been almost immediately accepted, but that the Mexican Communist Party had advised RIVERA that they wished to study his application for reinstatement. This Source advised that at that time the majority of the Party members felt that RIVERA's petition would be acted upon favorably due to his prestige as a Mexican artist.

The September 1, 1946, edition of "La Voz de Mexico", official organ of the Mexican Communist Party, contained an article which is summarized as follows:

It pointed out that the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party had resolved to act negatively upon the petition for reinstatement in the Mexican Communist Party made by DIEGO RIVERA. It pointed out that situation regarding this refusal had motivated the drawing up of a resolution which constituted an important document of accusation against TROTSKYISM.

A summary of the resolution, which appeared in this edition, is as follows:

The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party has discussed the request for reinstatement

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

into the Mexican Communist Party by DIEGO RIVERA, and has decided that RIVERA cannot be admitted into the Party. The considerations which have been made in order to reach this determination are as follows:

The conduct of DIEGO RIVERA subsequent to his expulsion from the Communist Party of Mexico cannot be clarified merely as erroneous conduct, nor his political activities as mere errors. From the time he was expelled from the Party, RIVERA marched the road of corruption and political degeneration until he became an enemy of the workers' movement and an enemy of the democratic movement.

RIVERA became involved in TROTSKYISM and served the ends of the TROTSKYITES. This is the worst of the crimes that can be committed by a militant politician.

The article then pointed out the criminal nature of the TROTSKYITE organization and later stated that he who has served TROTSKYISM has committed an error so great that he could only erase this error in exceptional cases, and it was necessary that he pass through a trial period before he could be again re-accepted. During the time that he was involved with the TROTSKYITES, the article claimed, RIVERA denounced the Communists and the Mexican Revolutionaries, and that it was well-known that DIEGO RIVERA had assisted the Dies Committee in the United States.

The article then pointed out that the Dies Committee had been created by the most reactionary forces of Yankee imperialism and had acted as an organization not only against the Communists but also as an instrument of repression of all the democratic forces of America.

The article later pointed out that RIVERA, in his participation in TROTSKYISM, had been distinguished for his obstinate aggression in behalf of those who put in practice the anti-Communist campaign.

The article pointed out that as a natural manifestation of his TROTSKYITE work, RIVERA had taken advantage of a number of opportunities to work against Soviet Russia and the Bolshevik Party.

It pointed out that the above were the principal crimes committed by DIEGO RIVERA which had led the political commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party to answer negatively the petition for reinstatement of RIVERA into this Party.

The article claimed that in order for RIVERA to prove his desire to serve the workers' movement, it would be necessary for him to recognize openly his errors without limitation, especially those which were committed consciously. However, on the contrary, RIVERA had attempted to justify his errors with affirmations of TROTSKY. It stated that RIVERA was also obliged to prove through practice that he was trying to achieve a place in the workers' movement and by fighting against

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

those who were enemies of this movement. It stated that he should fight from day to day against the TROTSKYITE Revolutionaries and should place before the Communist Party, and before the working class, all information which he had regarding TROTSKYITE activities.

It stated likewise the RIVERA should also comply in a satisfactory manner with the duty of realization of an authentic defense of the democratic forces of Mexico, and in the first place, those of the Mexican Communist Party. The article stated that although several weeks had elapsed since he had presented his petition for reinstatement, RIVERA had limited himself to simple declarations and had been characterized by his lack of sobriety and by his clamorous character. As a result, he was far from being of service to the Revolutionary and democratic movement.

The article pointed out that RIVERA had requested the Mexican Communist Party, that if his request for reinstatement in the Party was not answered affirmatively, that the Mexican Communist Party consider him as a Party sympathizer. With respect to this, it was pointed out that the status of sympathizer was not given by the Mexican Communist Party unless the person who aspired to this status on the basis of his daily conduct, adhered to a line inspired by the political judges of the Party.

The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party stated that they took this opportunity during the question of the reinstatement of RIVERA to point out to all Party members, to all militant members of syndical movements (especially electricians, metallurgists, petroleum workers and the workers of the graphic arts), as well as all the democratic forces in Mexico, the necessity of redoubling their efforts to combat and cause the fall of TROTSKYISM.

The above resolution was signed by the following members of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party:

DIONISIO ENCINA
PRISCILIANO ALMAGUER
JORGE FERNANDEZ
ALBERTO LUMBRERAS
BLAS MANRIQUE
ESTELA JIMENEZ ESPONDA
ABEL CABRERA
EMILIA TEJA
ALBERTO CELIS
FERNANDO G. CORTES
CARLOS SANCHEZ CARDENAS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The July 20, 1946, edition of the Mexican newspaper, "Excelsior", contained the results of an interview conducted by RAUL HORTA of RIVERA. This article was entitled as follows: "Diego Rivera Predicts the Defeat of North America in the War with Russia."

During the course of this interview, RIVERA predicted a 3rd World War, and at the same time predicted that if the United States entered into a new conflict, they would be defeated. Among the reasons he expressed for this was the fact that he believed that Russia had an explosive of an atomic nature, perhaps more perfect than that of North America. He pointed out that in 1927, when he had been in Russia, they had been experimenting with nuclear energy, and he believed that these experiments had been continuing. He stated that the Soviet Union possessed the raw material and technicians necessary to construct atomic bombs. To support his belief, he pointed out the firmness of the Soviet Union in the defense of their interests before the UNO, and their justified and ironic attitude with respect to the atomic bomb tests at Bikini.

The Washington Post of July 17, 1946, carried an article copyrighted by the New York Tribune, and bearing the date, Mexico City, July 16, 1946. This article was headlined as follows: "Mexico Balks at Joining United States Against Russia." This article stated that on July 16, 1946, DIEGO RIVERA had said that he and fellow Communists would wage war against the Mexican Government in the event it joins the United States in a war against Russia. He added that the Communists in the other nineteen Latin American Republics would adopt the same policy, embarking on a joint hemisphere-wide campaign to sabotage any future war against the Soviet Union. The article pointed out that LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, leader of the Communist Party of Brazil, had issued a similar statement a few months ago, and it could be taken for granted that these two Communists were speaking for their comrades throughout the Americas.

RIVERA denied that rebellion against the Mexican Government in these circumstances involved treason. He thought it was just the other way around, and that the Mexican Government, in participating in a war against Russia, would be guilty of treason against the Mexican nation "because the Soviet Union represents the interests of all the workers of the world and my country is composed mostly of workers".

He stated, "Workers of Latin America and Canada, as well as the United States, will sabotage hemisphere communications and eventually destroy supplies of raw material destined for the Anglo-Saxon war effort." He stated, "The imperialistic Anglo-Saxon bourgeoisie could live many years in peace and prosperity if it keeps quiet and maintains the democratic unity of the big powers." He defined "keeps quiet" as the following:

"That means American and Britain should not attack the Soviet Union and try to interfere with the attempts of the workers to organize themselves on a world scale."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SECURITY MATTER - C

G.I.R. - 1

There appeared in the Houston Press on October 2, 1950 in the column entitled, "TOWN CRIER", written by BILL ROBERTS, the following information:

"It seems to us the reported negotiations of a Houston group to bring Mexican artist Diego Rivera to our town is asinine. We intend to keep you posted, particularly when and if it becomes definite Rivera is coming. Perhaps Sheriff Buster Kern can give Rivera the treatment he didn't give racketeer Mickey Cohen, and escort the Red through our borders. Grant that Rivera is a great artist. What are we supposed to do? Look at the pretty pictures while he and Comrades stab us in the back?"

In view of the fact that the Houston Office has no definite information regarding RIVERA or his alleged Communist activities, the Bureau is requested to furnish the Houston Office by return mail any and all information they might have in their possession concerning this individual's Communist activities.

RST:llh
100-315

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/10/85 BY SP7 mac/140m

RECORDED - 32

100-15423-8
OCT 10 1950

24

SAC, Houston

November 6, 1950

Director, FBI

DIEGO RIVERA

SECURITY MATTER - C

Your file 100-315

Bureau file 100-155423 - 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/12/85 BY SP7 mac/rpm

RECORDED - 71

Reurlet October 5, 1950.

There are being furnished herewith photostatic copies of a newspaper clipping from the Washington Post, a Washington, D. C. daily newspaper, dated June 16, 1948, a summary memorandum prepared by the Bureau dated July 12, 1946, a memorandum dated August 26, 1946 from the Department of State with attached memorandum dated July 19, 1946, and a copy of a Bureau report dated September 24, 1945 prepared by the Legal Attache at Mexico City, which furnish information concerning the captioned individual.

You will note that the Bureau's summary memorandum contains Bureau file references. These references should be disregarded by you.

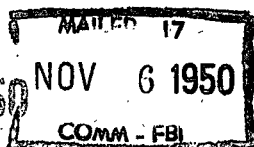
If you receive any information that subject has arrived in your territory, the Bureau should be promptly advised.

Enclosure

JLQ:bjc

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

477
55 NOV 14 1950



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 26274

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/30/52

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-0)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SECURITY MATTER - C~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 20, 1952, Mr. GENE ROBENS, Manager, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, furnished the following information to Special Agent CARY CARLTON.

A veteran, JOHN R. ~~DEX~~ PUY, Claim Number 13215174, was until early in November 1952 receiving GI educational benefits at the Hill and Canyon School of Fine Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico. On an unknown date in November 1952, DIEGO RIVERA, well known Mexican artist and who according to Mr. ROBENS has been described as an active Communist, visited the above school in Santa Fe.

In conversation with DE PUY he informed DE PUY that he (RIVERA) liked DE PUY'S art work and invited him to come to Mexico City to attend Mexico City College where he could study art under RIVERA and also under RICO LA BRUN, noted Italian artist.

DE PUY felt this would be a fine opportunity for him to learn under excellent tutors and proceeded to Mexico. Upon his arrival there, RIVERA attempted to enroll DE PUY in the Instituto Allende at San Miguel which school is not approved by the Veterans Administration. He stated this school was about one hundred miles south of Mexico City.

DE PUY did not enroll in this school but while still in Mexico, RIVERA attempted to indoctrinate DE PUY with Communistic principles and theories.

DE PUY thereupon left Mexico returning to Albuquerque on December 18 last and after reporting the above matter to the Veterans Administration departed on December 19, 1952, proceeding to New York City to register for GI training at the Art Students League of New York, 215 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York.

Since DE PUY had departed from Albuquerque prior to this information being received by this office there was no opportunity to interview him.

COPIES DESTROYED 1/27/83

RECORDED-12

1001-155423-9

2 - New York

ALL COPIES REGISTERED

INDEXED-12

JAN 2 1953

RECEIVED

FINOCG:el
JAN 15 1953
no outside dissemination
await results
Interview 7 de Puy in 1952

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

AQ 100-0

Mr. ROBENS advised DE PUY did not mention meeting any other students in Mexico and mentioned no other person attempting to indoctrinate him with Communist theories with the exception of RIVERA.

DE PUY'S file at the Veterans Administration contains a statement from him to the effect that the Navy classified him as 30% neurotic. He was born December 18, 1927, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. His residence address is 716 - 9th Avenue, Belmar, New Jersey.

The files of the Albuquerque Division contain no detailed information concerning RIVERA. However, as mentioned on page 20 of a letter from the Legat at Mexico City to the Bureau on February 15, 1952 (Bufile 100-230709, Legal file #100-798) in the HARBARY case wherein it is indicated he is a contact of CRAIG STEPHAN VINCENT, San Cristobal, New Mexico, a subject in the Harbary Case.

The files of the Albuquerque Division also contain reports indicating JOHN RAYMOND ~~DE PUY~~, with alias JOHN ~~THOREAU~~, NSN #7169247 was apprehended as a deserter at Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 1, 1951.

In view of the allegations made by DE PUY concerning RIVERA the New York Division unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, will interview DE PUY to determine all details concerning approaches made to him by RIVERA, whether or not he became aware of other American students who were lured to Mexico by RIVERA and will obtain any information which would indicate the extent of RIVERA'S activities along these lines.

Extra copies of this letter are being designated for the Bureau in order that they may be made available to the Legat in Mexico City if the Bureau deems such action advisable.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-155423)

DATE: 3/10/53

FROM : SAC, New York (100-112671)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SM - C

Re Albuquerque let to Director dated 12/30/52.

The residence address of JOHN R. ~~DE~~ PUY as given in referenced letter is 716 9 Ave. Belmar, New Jersey. This address is located in the territory of the Newark Office.

In view of the fact that it is deemed advisable that DE PUY be interviewed at his residence, a photostatic copy of referenced letter is being forwarded to the Newark Division and the Newark Division is requested to cover the lead set out therein. RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/9/83 BY SP7 mac/10m

4-5-88

SP7 mac/10m

OI Newark
Status
4-3-53

De Puy reading
in NYC - NYC
Requested to
Interview
4-24-53

V. D. Thompson

Wm

RECEIVED
FBI
MAR 12 1953

RECORDED-33

INDEXED-33

MAR 12 1953

2 - Albuquerque (REGISTERED)

2 - Newark (REGISTERED) (Enc. 2)

REGISTERED

78 MAR 24 1953

RECEIVED
FBI
MAR 12 3 13 PM '53

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-155423)

DATE: 4/1/53

OIN NYC
Surf
5-19-53
M1 pt. in process
of transcription
6-15-53
12FROM : *JS* SAC NEWARK (100-37765)SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SM - C
(Origin - Albuquerque)

Re New York letter to Bureau 3/10/53.

Mrs. EVELYN DE PUY, mother of JOHN R. DE PUY was located residing at 904 Emory Ave., Asbury Park, N.J. Mrs. DE PUY advised her son is presently attending school at the Art Students League, New York City, and is residing at 221 W. 14th St., New York City, on the 5th floor. She described this residence as a rooming house catering to artists, musicians, and other art students. She was unable to advise as to her son's school schedule but thought he could be contacted late in the afternoon of any weekday.

It is suggested that New York question DE PUY regarding other artists with whom he has come in contact inasmuch as his mother advised that he had at one time mentioned that he believed one of his artist friends was a Communist. The name of this person was unknown to Mrs. DE PUY. New York will interview DE PUY with reference to the subject as requested by the Albuquerque Office. *ne*

RUC

cc: New York (100-112671) (REG. MAIL)
Albuquerque (REG. MAIL)

REG. MAIL

ECJ;ab

RECORDED - 23

100-155423-11

EX - 107

APR 3 1953

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP7 mac/afm*
ON *8/10/85*
SP7 mac/HB
4-5-88

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 APR 13 1953

RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-155423)

DATE: 5/20/53

FROM : SAC, New York (100-112671)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SM-C
OO-Albuquerque

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau 12/30/52 and Newark letter to Bureau 4/1/53.

NEW YORK, CALIF.
Mrs. ELIZABETH MC HUGH, owner of rooming house located at 221 West 14th Street, NYC, advised that JOHN R. DE PUY moved from that address on approximately 4/25/53. Mrs. MC HUGH stated that DE PUY sent her a letter concerning the forwarding of his mail, in which he also stated that he was on his way to California to work for the Palm Springs Desert Museum, located at Palm Springs, California.

For the information of San Diego, one copy of referenced Albuquerque letter is being enclosed. San Diego is requested to locate JOHN R. DE PUY at the Palm Springs Desert Museum, Palm Springs, California, and cover lead as set out in referenced Albuquerque letter.

Newark, by referenced letter, advised that DE PUY'S mother, who resides at 904 Emory Ave., Asbury Park, N.J., informed that office, that DE PUY had at one time mentioned that he believed that one of his artist friends was a Communist. San Diego is also requested to question DE PUY concerning this matter.

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/85 BY SP7 mac/afm
4-5-88 SP7 mac/afm

RM

- 2 - Albuquerque (RM)
- 2 - San Diego (Enc.) (RM)

EX - 107

RECORDED-42

100-155423-12

MAY 21 1953

INDEXED-42

63 MAY 27 1953

Report
HS:OAT

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-155423)

FROM : SAC, San Diego (100-9286)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SM - C
OO: New York

DATE: 6-10-53

OI Denver
11-7-13-53
Report in dictation,
to be in
7-20-53
Bos. Bay

B. H. Hagan
9-1

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau dated 12-30-52;
Newark letter to Bureau dated 4-1-53; and New York letter
to Bureau dated 5-20-53.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. WARD, Board of Directors,
Desert Museum, Palm Springs, California, on May 29, 1953,
advised that JOHN R. DE PUY left Palm Springs for Colorado
Springs, Colorado on May 21, 1953. They stated DE PUY was
in Palm Springs for approximately one week in connection
with his application for the post of Director of the Desert
Museum. They stated this institution decided not to employ
DE PUY, and he left California, stating he was going to
attend an art school in Colorado Springs, operated by his
former instructor in New York City.

Mr. WARD advised that although the Desert
Museum directors had not recommended that DE PUY be em-
ployed, DE PUY had already concluded that he would have
to leave the desert country as the climate did not agree
with his wife's health. Neither Mr. or Mrs. WARD could
furnish a forwarding address for DE PUY.

Miss CHRISTINA LILLIAN, Cathedral City, California,
(near Palm Springs), advised that DE PUY and his wife had
occupied an apartment on property owned by her during the
period they were in the Palm Springs area. She, too, said
that the DE PUY'S were en route to Colorado Springs when
they left Palm Springs. She was unable to furnish a for-
warding address, and stated she had ascertained that they
did not leave a forwarding address with the Palm Springs
Post Office.

Copies of referenced Albuquerque and New York
letters are enclosed for the assistance of the Denver
Division. The Denver Division is requested to attempt to
locate and interview DE PUY at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WNK:LL

Reg.

CC - 2 - New York (100-112671) (Reg.)
2 - Denver (Enc.-2) (Reg.)

COPIES DESTROYED 11-20-54
50 JUN 23 1953

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61
JUN 15 1953

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

Director, FBI

6-10-53

Re: DIEGO RIVERA
SM - C

It is suggested that the New York Division might be in a position to ascertain the identity of DE PUY'S former art instructor at New York City, who is now in Colorado Springs, and furnish name of this person to Denver Division.

RUC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

-2-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Gearty	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Gace	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : Director, FBI (100-155423)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-112671)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SM - C
OO: Albuquerque

DATE: 7/21/53

Re San Diego letter to the Bureau, 6/10/53.

Miss E. COEN, Assistant Registrar, Art Students League, advised SA PHILIP A. MC NIFF on 7/3/53 that JOHN R. DE PUY attended this school from 1/12/53 until 3/31/53. She stated that during his attendance at this school he had two instructors, namely VACLAV VYTLACIL and MORRIS KANTOR.

Miss COEN stated that VACLAV VYTLACIL is currently teaching during the summer at College Springs Fine Art Center, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Denver is requested to contact DE PUY at the College Springs Fine Arts Center as mentioned in San Diego letter to Bureau, 6/10/53. RUC

- 1- Albuquerque (RM)
2-Denver (RM)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 vmc/ppm
ON 8/13/85

(RM)

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

53 AUG 12 1953

PAM:TMK

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT DENVER, COLORADO	DATE WHEN MADE 7/20/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/7/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN T. BAKER
TITLE DIEGO RIVERA			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN RAYMOND DE PUY, Art Student, Colorado Springs, Colorado, advises he was in Mexico, November - December, 1952, contemplating enrolling in some art school, met subject only on two occasions when subject mentioned in the course of conversation with DE PUY and others that artist has social obligation to work for betterment of the masses, but subject made no attempt to indoctrinate him in Communist theories or to induce him not to return to U.S.

AGENCY *cc via Brownsville* RUC.
REC. REC'D 11-5-57
REF. 1 FORM 11-14-57
BY *mla cch*

T-4.
1-cc Legat, Mexico
R/S 8-10-53
HWL/b L: c/r

SP7 MAC/TIP
4-5-88

DETAILS:

At Colorado Springs, Colorado

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP7 MAC/TIP*
ON 8/12/85

Albuquerque letter to Director, 12/30/52, reported information received from Mr. GENE ROBENS, Manager Veterans Administration Regional Office, Albuquerque, N. M., to the effect that JOHN R. DE PUY, Veteran, in November, 1952, had gone to Mexico to study art at the express invitation of DIEGO RIVERA, well-known Mexican artist who had met DE PUY during a visit to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in November, 1952, where DE PUY was an art student. ROBENS stated that upon DE PUY'S return from Mexico in December, 1952, he advised ROBENS that RIVERA had

sa

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<i>[Signature]</i>		100-135423-15	RECORDED - 67
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		20 JUL 24 1953	INDEXED - 67
8 - Bureau (100-451) REGISTERED 1 - Albuquerque (100-0) REGISTERED 3 - New York (100-12671) REGISTERED 2 - Denver (100-6690) COPIES DESTROYED 11/27/50		<i>ESP. SEC. [Signature]</i>	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

50 AUG 12 1953

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

DN 100-6690

attempted to indoctrinate DE PUY with Communistic principles and theories while the latter was in Mexico, but that he did not enroll in any art school.

Investigation by the New York City Office and the San Diego Office revealed that DE PUY left New York City 4/23/53 for Palm Springs, California, and that he left Palm Springs 5/21/53 for Colorado Springs, Colorado, to enroll in an art school in Colorado Springs.

On 7/7/53, DE PUY was interviewed at the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, where he is enrolled as an art student during the summer session.

DEPUY advised that his local address is 405 Mesa Road, that his permanent address is in care of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND DE PUY, 904 Emory Street, Asbury Park, New Jersey, that his plans after the present summer are indefinite--he may remain at the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, he may return to New York City as a student at the Art Students League, or he may go to Paris, France, for art study.

DE PUY stated that in November, 1952, he was studying art at the Hill and Canyon School of Fine Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, when a visiting artist from Mexico spoke at the school in such glowing terms of the prospects for artists to study in Mexico that he decided to go to Mexico and look over some of the art schools with a view to possible enrollment. DE PUY stated that this Mexican artist was not DIEGO RIVERA but he does not recall his identity.

DE PUY stated that he had some money from his Navy separation pay and he and his wife went to Mexico during the first part of November, 1952, and remained there until the latter part of December, 1952, when they returned to Santa Fe. He first visited the Fina Bella Arte art school in Morelos, Mexico, then proceeded to Mexico City, where he spent several weeks studying possibilities of enrolling in the art school of the Mexico City College. During this time he also visited the

DN 100-6690

Instituto ALLENDE at San Miguel, some seventy miles from Mexico City, DE PUY stated that finally he had spent most of his money and he decided against enrolling in a Mexican art school but decided to proceed to New York City to study art, which course of action he followed.

During the time he was in Mexico City, DE PUY stated he met DIEGO RIVERA on only two occasions, both times at the Museo Bella Arte in company with other artists, both Mexican and American. On these occasions during the course of conversation in a group of people RIVERA stated that the artist of today has a social obligation to work for the betterment of the masses. Other than statements of this nature, which he heard from numerous people in art circles in Mexico City, DE PUY stated he heard RIVERA make no other remarks which he considered might be indicative of Communist beliefs. At no time, according to DE PUY did RIVERA attempt to indoctrinate him in Communist principles or theories or to influence him to remain in Mexico and not to return to the United States.

DE PUY stated that no one, so far as he could tell, in Mexico attempted to influence him along Communist lines, although it was apparent that Communism was a very popular topic of discussion among art circles in Mexico City. DE PUY stated that he is personally opposed to Communism and would have reacted unfavorably had anyone approached him with a view to influencing him to affiliate himself with the Communist Party or to adopt Communist principles.

DE PUY stated that he has two or three artist friends who in the past have appeared favorably disposed toward Communist beliefs but that he believes that without exception they have all become disillusioned with the Party and no longer retain their favorable view toward Communist teachings. DE PUY declined to reveal the identities of these individuals.

DE PUY stated that other than the two above-mentioned encounter with RIVERA he had no further contact with him and has no further information regarding subject's political beliefs or affiliations. DE PUY also stated that he cannot furnish the name of any individual he met in Mexico City who appeared

DN 100-6690

to him to be a Communist, and he knows of no deliberate attempt to lure American art students to Mexico for the purpose of indoctrination in Communist theories.

RUC.

DN 100-6690

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished for the information of the Albuquerque Office inasmuch as that office originally received the information upon which the present investigation was predicated.

Extra copies of this report are being furnished the Bureau in the event the Bureau desires to furnish copies to the Legation in Mexico City.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to San Diego dated 6/10/53

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT DENVER, COLORADO	DATE WHEN MADE 7/20/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/7/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN T. BAKER
TITLE DIEGO RIVERA			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN RAYMOND DE PUY, Art Student, Colorado Springs, Colorado, advises he was in Mexico, November - December, 1952, contemplating enrolling in some art school, met subject only on two occasions when subject mentioned in the course of conversation with DE PUY and others that artist has social obligation to work for betterment of the masses, but subject made no attempt to indoctrinate him in Communist theories or to induce him not to return to U.S.

RUC.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 mac/rpm
ON 8/10/85

DETAILS:

At Colorado Springs, Colorado

Albuquerque letter to Director, 12/30/52, reported information received from Mr. GENE ROBENS, Manager Veterans Administration Regional Office, Albuquerque, N. M., to the effect that JOHN R. DE PUY, Veteran, in November, 1952, had gone to Mexico to study art at the express invitation of DIEGO RIVERA, well-known Mexican artist who had met DE PUY during a visit to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in November, 1952, where DE PUY was an art student. ROBENS stated that upon DE PUY'S return from Mexico in December, 1952, he advised ROBENS that RIVERA had

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
8 - Bureau (100-155423) REGISTERED			
1 - Albuquerque (100-0) REGISTERED			
3 - New York (100-12671) REGISTERED			
2 - Denver (100-6690)			

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-155423)

DATE: 8/21/53

FROM : SAC, New York (100-112671)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
SM - C

Rerep of SA JOHN T. BAKER dated 7/20/53, at San Diego, and
San Diego letter dated 6/10/53.

The referenced communications carry NY as the OO. Other
correspondence in the NY file on the subject carries Albuquerque as the
OO. Unless advised to the Contrary, ALBUQUERQUE is considered OO.

- 1 - Albuquerque
- 1 - Denver (100-6690)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/85 BY SP7 YMAU/MPM
4.5.88 SP7 MAC/HOS

RECORDED-102

WPD:CRW

79 SEP 9 - 1953

100 - 155423
25 AUG 24 1953
FBI/NEW YORK
NW J/20/16

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

26273

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBUQUERQUE

REPORT MADE AT ALBUQUERQUE	DATE WHEN MADE 10/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20/52; 10/20/53	REPORT MADE BY CARY CARLTON MLK
TITLE DIEGO RIVERA			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advised that JOHN R. DE PUY, a veteran studying art under G. I. Bill at Santa Fe, N. M., was contacted by subject in November, 1952, and invited to come to Mexico City to study art under RIVERA. DE PUY proceeded to Mexico City, and, according to T-1, RIVERA attempted to indoctrinate DE PUY with Communist principles and theories. DE PUY interviewed at Colorado Springs, Colo., stated subject made no attempt to indoctrinate him in Communist theories and did not attempt to induce him against return to the U. S.

- C -

DETAILS:

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP7mac/jap*
ON *8/14/85*

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

On December 20, 1952, Albuquerque Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished the following information:

A veteran, JOHN R. DE PUY, Claim Number 13215174, was, until early in November, 1952, receiving G. I. educational benefits at the Hill and Canyon School of Fine Arts at Santa Fe, New Mexico. On an unknown date in November, 1952, DIEGO RIVERA, well known Mexican artist and who, according to T-1 has been described as an active Communist, visited the above school in Santa Fe.

In conversation with DE PUY he informed DE PUY that he (RIVERA)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
8 Bureau (100-155423) (REGISTERED MAIL)			
3 Albuquerque (100-1488)			

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

AQ 100-1488

liked DE PUY's art work and invited him to come to Mexico City to attend Mexico City College where he could study art under RIVERA and also under RICO LA BRUN, noted Italian artist.

DE PUY felt this would be a fine opportunity for him to learn under excellent tutors and proceeded to Mexico. Upon his arrival there, RIVERA attempted to enroll DE PUY in the Instituto Allende at San Miguel which school is not approved by the Veterans Administration. He stated this school was about one hundred miles south of Mexico City.

DE PUY did not enroll in this school but while still in Mexico, RIVERA attempted to indoctrinate DE PUY with Communistic principles and theories.

DE PUY thereupon left Mexico returning to Albuquerque on December 18, 1952, and after reporting the above matter to the Veterans Administration departed on December 19, 1952, proceeding to New York City to register for G. I. training at the Art Students League of New York, 215 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York.

T-1 continued that DE PUY did not mention meeting any other student in Mexico and mentioned no other person as having attempted to indoctrinate him with Communist theories other than RIVERA.

T-1 advised that his records indicated that the U. S. Navy had classified DE PUY as thirty percent neurotic. DE PUY was born December 18, 1927, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. His residence address was listed as 716 9th Avenue, Belmar, New Jersey.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, has indicated that DIEGO RIVERA is a contact of CRAIG STEPHAN VINCENT, operator of the San Cristobal Valley Ranch at San Cristobal, New Mexico, and who has been identified by Albuquerque Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, as a member of the Communist Party in New Mexico.

The files of the Albuquerque Division also contain reports indicating that JOHN RAYMOND DE PUY, with alias JOHN THOREAU, Navy Serial Number 7169247, was apprehended as a deserter from the U. S. Navy at Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 1, 1951.

The above data was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by letter dated December 30, 1952, with the request that the New York Division interview DE PUY to determine all pertinent details concerning his knowledge of RIVERA and whether or not he had become aware of other American students who had been lured to Mexico by RIVERA.

By letter dated July 21, 1953, to the Bureau with copies to Denver, the New York Division advised that Miss E. COEN, Assistant Registrar, Art Students League, advised SA PHILIP A. MC NIFF on July 3, 1953, that DE PUY had attended this school from January 12, 1953, until March 31,

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 26268

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBUQUERQUE**

REPORT MADE AT ALBUQUERQUE	DATE WHEN MADE 10/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20/52; 10/20/53	REPORT MADE BY CARY CARLTON MLK
TITLE DIEGO RIVERA			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advised that JOHN R. DE PUY, a veteran studying art under G. I. Bill at Santa Fe, N. Mex, was contacted by subject in November, 1952, and invited to come to Mexico City to study art under RIVERA. DE PUY proceeded to Mexico City, and, according to T-1, RIVERA attempted to indoctrinate DE PUY with Communist principles and theories. DE PUY interviewed at Colorado Springs, Colo., stated subject made no attempt to indoctrinate him in Communist theories and did not attempt to induce him against return to the U. S.

3 cc's of corrected
 page 2 to
 Albuquerque - C -

1 cc Legat, Mexico City
 Newark
 New York
 T-1

DETAILS:

R/S 11-9-53
 HWL/cir

R/S 11-9-53 BY *[signature]*
 HWL/cir 4-6-58

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
 ON 9/12/85

On December 20, 1952, Albuquerque Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished the following information:

A veteran, JOHN R. DE PUY, Claim Number 13215174, was, until early in November, 1952, receiving G. I. educational benefits at the Hill and Canyon School of Fine Arts at Santa Fe, New Mexico. On an unknown date in November, 1952, DIEGO RIVERA, well known Mexican artist and who, according to T-1 has been described as an active Communist, visited the above school in Santa Fe.

In conversation with DE PUY he informed DE PUY that he (RIVERA)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p align="center">100-155423</p> <p align="center">OCT 27 1953</p>		<p align="center">INDEXED-11</p> <p align="center">RECORDED-11</p>
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>8 Bureau (100-155423) (REGISTERED MAIL)</p> <p>3 Albuquerque (100-2488)</p> <p>COPY IN FILE</p>		<p align="center">STAT. SECT.</p>

CERTIFICATE OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~
 COPIES DESTROYED 1/27/64

liked DE PUY's art work and invited him to come to Mexico City to attend Mexico City College where he could study art under RIVERA and also under ~~RICCO~~ ~~LA~~ ~~BRUN~~, noted Italian artist.

DE PUY felt this would be a fine opportunity for him to learn under excellent tutors and proceeded to Mexico. Upon his arrival there, RIVERA attempted to enroll DE PUY in the Instituto Allende at San Miguel which school is not approved by the Veterans Administration. He stated this school was about one hundred miles south of Mexico City.

DE PUY did not enroll in this school but while still in Mexico, RIVERA attempted to indoctrinate DE PUY with Communistic principles and theories.

DE PUY thereupon left Mexico returning to Albuquerque on December 18, 1952, and after reporting the above matter to the Veterans Administration departed on December 19, 1952, proceeding to New York City to register for G. I. training at the Art Students League of New York, 215 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York.

T-1 continued that DE PUY did not mention meeting any other student in Mexico and mentioned no other person as having attempted to indoctrinate him with Communist theories other than RIVERA.

T-1 advised that his records indicated that the U. S. Navy had classified DE PUY as thirty percent neurotic. DE PUY was born December 18, 1927, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. His residence address was listed as 716 9th Avenue, Belmar, New Jersey.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, has indicated that DIEGO RIVERA is a contact of CRAIG STEPHAN VINCENT, operator of the San Cristobal Valley Ranch at San Cristobal, New Mexico, and who has been identified by Albuquerque Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, as a member of the Communist Party in New Mexico.

The files of the Albuquerque Division also contain reports indicating that JOHN RAYMOND ~~DE~~ ~~PUY~~, with alias JOHN ~~THOREAU~~, Navy Serial Number 7169247, was apprehended as a deserter from the U. S. Navy at Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 1, 1951.

Miss E. COEN, Assistant Registrar, Art Students League, advised SA PHILIP A. MC NIFF on July 3, 1953, that DE PUY had attended that school from January 12, 1953, until March 31,

26270

AQ 100-1488

1953, and that DE PUY could be located at the College Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

As reflected in the report of SA JOHN T. BAKER dated July 20, 1953, at Denver, DE PUY was interviewed at Colorado Springs on July 7, 1953, at which time he stated that while he was studying in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in November, 1952, a visiting artist from Mexico spoke at the school in such glowing terms of the prospects for artists to study in Mexico that he decided to go to Mexico considering enrollment there. He could not recall the identity of the Mexican artist but stated it was not DIEGO RIVERA. DE PUY stated he met RIVERA on only two occasions at which time RIVERA stated that the artist has a social obligation to work for the betterment of the masses but subject made no attempt to indoctrinate DE PUY in Communist theories or to induce him not to return to the United States.

C

AQ 100-1488

26271

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1.....

T-2.....

T-3.....

FOIA b 7 - D

REFERENCES:

Albuquerque letter to Bureau dated 12/30/52.
Report of SA JOHN T. BAKER dated 7/20/53 at Denver.

~~SECRET~~

GIR 2

FOIA b 3 - 50 USC 3024 i 1 - Intelligence Sources and Methods

Date: 6/28/57
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Mexico (105-241)
Subject: DIEGO RIVERA
IS - MEXICO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

It will be recalled that DIEGO RIVERA traveled to the Soviet Union in August, 1955, and returned to Mexico in April, 1956. News sources attributed one of the principal reasons for his Moscow visit as being the receiving of treatment for cancer. On RIVERA's return to Mexico, he made statements to the press to the effect that he had been cured by the Soviet physicians utilizing a Cobalt treatment.

JNS:pak
(3)

FOI/PA # 253585
APPROVAL # S 30 6/21
CIVILACT. #
E.O. # 14356
DATE 8/22/85 INITIALS rpm

FOIA b 7 - D

Classified by 507 mac/rpm
Declassify on: OADR 9/22/85

~~SECRET~~

TO JUL 5 1957

~~SECRET~~

63 JUL 11 1957

Form G-135a
Agency Name Check
(Rev. 3-31-57)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

District #14 - San Antonio, Tex.

Sub-office Brownsville, Tex.

File # 366 935

Date OCT 30 1957

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

CLEARANCE TO CONDUCT
INVESTIGATION IS ALSO REQUESTED

Please furnish any derogatory information contained in any file — other than fingerprint records — which
your Bureau may have concerning the following person: **SUBJECT NOT AVAILABLE FOR FINGERPRINTING**

NAME (Surname in CAPS, First, Middle) RIVERA, Diego				DATE OF BIRTH 1886 1/5/1887	SEX M	COLOR W	MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W	
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, province or state & country) Guanajusto, Cto., Mex.				PRESENT NATIONALITY Mexico				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W
ALIASES (Identify maiden names or nicknames)				PARENTS' NAMES (Include present address, if known) Unknown				
HEIGHT 6'0"	WEIGHT unk	EYES brown	HAIR black	COMPLEXION medium	IDENTIFYING MARKS OR SCARS mole right cheek			
RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) Probably Mexico D.F., Mexico					FROM At present time			TO
PRIOR RESIDENCES, IF AVAILABLE Unknown					INVESTIGATION BY INS AT THIS TIME WOULD NOT PRECLUDE ANY INQUIRIES BEING MADE BY THE FBI.			
EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (Employer's name and address) Self-employed FOI/PA # 253,285 APPEAL # CIVIL ACT. E.O. # 12345 DATE 8/12/55 INITIALS apm				OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION artist Classified by SP7 mac/apm Declassify on OADR 8/12/83		FROM As of June 1940		TO
PRIOR OCCUPATIONS (Not included in above) Unknown				FOIA(b) 7 - D		DATE OF BIRTH		
SPOUSE (Full name & any other names used, & present address, if not same as above) Unknown						PLACE OF BIRTH (City, province or state & country)		
ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated) Reports in main file 100-155423 sent to INS 11/18/57				NOT RECORDED 8 NOV 26 1957				
LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status) June 1, 1940, Brownsville, Tex. for temporary visit not to exceed 12 months.				FOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Dates and ports or if numerous, list years when previously in U.S.) 1929, 1931 and 1934 visited U.S.				
PREVIOUS NUMBERS ASSIGNED (Milit. S/N; passport; social security; FBI; etc., identify each)				PREVIOUS REPORTS FURNISHED BY FBI: <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES. If yes attach list of reports.				
REASON FOR REQUEST APPLICANT FOR: <input type="checkbox"/> ADM. TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADJ. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> NATZ. <input type="checkbox"/>				DEPORTATION <input type="checkbox"/> DENIED OR		FOR RELIEF OF Investigation		
RETURN TO: DISTRICT DIRECTOR U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 312 Old Post Office Bldg., 12th & Penna. Ave., N.W. Washington 25, D.C.				ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/99 BY SP7 mac/apm 97-6514 FBI—INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION				Raymond J. Farrell Assistant Commissioner Investigations Division

Reports Furnished by FBI

**FBI memo dated 6/8/55 entitled "Communist Party
of Spain in Mexico"**

**Report dated 1/10/56 entitled "Chinese Communist
Activities in Mexico"**

**Report dated 7/24/56 entitled "Communist Party of
Mexico"**

~~5/1/56~~ u

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/12/85 BY SP7 ymac/lpm

DIEGO-RIVERA
IS - MEX

Encl to Bureau (5)

100 - 155423-19

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/12/85 BY SP1 mac/rpm

25 de Junio de 1957

DIEGO RIVERA
PALMAS Y ALTA VISTA 191
SAN ANGEL INN, D. F. MEXICO

To Mr. Louis A. Simon
and all artists and men of culture in the world.

My dear Sir:

I address myself to you to ask that your voice and the authority of your position, reinforce the demand, in the name of everything in the world that signifies culture, beauty, joy and peace, for the immediate suspension of the thermonuclear and atomic bomb tests, since their continuation only can result in a general atomic war with the consequent destruction of humanity.

No sooner had his superior knowledge given to man the possibility of penetrating the nuclear structure of matter, and the power of liberating and managing its immense energy, than the discovery was applied to prepare instruments of mass destruction.

The continuing threats and counter-threats have caused such powerful fear and mass hysteria in the world as evidently can bring about the destruction of order; can produce a rapidly increasing degeneracy of moral and esthetic values. All art, culture, and life itself is in eminent danger and we must defend it.

It seems that the intelligence of man is not yet great enough for him to comprehend that from every side he is preparing his own destruction. Let us raise our voices, then, let us use our awareness and our love of mankind to awaken his intelligence from its lethargy!

Two thousand Northamerican scientists have demanded the suspension of the tests as a step toward the prohibition of atomic arms. But certain scientists of my country - a neighbor of the united states- have stated publicly that humanity has nothing to fear from the tests - that "only their use in a war would be terrible".

Are the test bombs, then, made of different material than the bombs that they would drop in a war? The whole world can ask the Japanese sailors and fishermen, victims of the atomic rain that fell from a Northamerican test bomb in the Pacific; it can ask those who were poisoned by eating contaminated fish.

Possibly the scientists who do not look upon the atomic bomb as a menace to humanity feel that the Japanese people do not form a part of humanity. Whatever their opinion, this experience shows that in a nuclear war between the great powers, the people of the small nations, who have as much right to live as those of the big nations, would be the defenseless victims.

If men of science by thousands have raised their voice against the enormous atrocity, until now it seems that they are unheard, since others are found to mute the alarm.

100-155423-19

105-62741-1

2.

Why has this voice not been heard more clearly by the millions of mothers whose sons are menaced by death? Why are they not impelled to unite, to organize throughout the world in order to restrain the hand that creates the means of murderous destruction of those to whom they gave life?

Why has this voice not been aided by the millions of human beings who desire to live and build in peace and joy, rather than to prepare general annihilation?

Why do not the women and men of the whole world unite in an immense organization for peace, to stop the iniquity of war forever? What is the reason for this inexplicable deafness before the fearful danger?

Accordingly I raise my own weak voice as loud as I can, in order to call to all those who live for love and beauty and human sensibility - the indispensable food of the higher life - to cry out, to exhort, to plead that all humanity clamor for and obtain the immediate suspension of the nuclear bomb tests, at the very least for the three years proposed.

Thus we will give a breathing spell in which men can recover their reason and arrive at an accord of the whole world for the prohibition of the manufacture and use of the thermonuclear weapon for the collective destruction of humanity.

In the name of human solidarity, I am

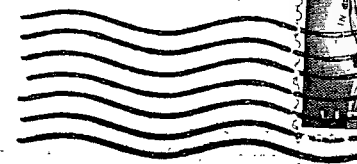
Sincerely yours,

Diego Rivera

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Louis A. Simon
Quebec House South, Apt 818
2800 Quebec Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

DATE 1/10/80 BY SP174mac/rpm



July 15, 1957

My dear Mr. Perry

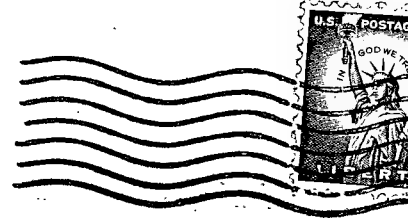
Enclosed is the letter of which I spoke
to you today.

The letters and the two numerals
on the margin of the first page were
of course not put there by me.

Very truly yours
Louis A. Simon

Investigation
Office
Pennsylvania Ave N.W.
Washington, DC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/85 BY SP7 mac/apm



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Field Office
12th Street and Pennsylvania Ave N.W.
Washington, DC.

Perry.

DIEGO RIVERA

PALMAS Y ALTA VISTA 191
SAN ANGEL INN, D. F. MEXICO

Louis A. Simon
Quebec House South
2800 Quebec Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/12/85 BY SP7mac/afp

U.S.A.

PAR AVION

CORREO AEREO

AIR MAIL

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 25, 1957

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-0)

SUBJECT: DIEGO RIVERA
IS - MEX
INFORMATION CONCERNING~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~DATE 8/12/85 BY SP12MAC/REP
12-20-91 9803RDD/14 341,744~~SECRET~~

PH LOUIS A. SIMON, a retired Government architect residing at Apartment 818, 2800 Quebec Street, N.W., Washington 8, D. C., telephonically contacted WFO on 7/15/57 and advised he was forwarding to WFO a letter he recently received from DIEGO RIVERA, Palmas Y Alta Vista 191, San Angel Inn, D. F. Mexico, dated June 25, 1957. This letter, according to Mr. SIMON, is a propaganda letter asking that SIMON use his influence to have atomic bomb tests suspended. Mr. SIMON stated he is not acquainted with RIVERA and has had no prior communications from him. Appreciation was expressed to Mr. SIMON for sending in this material.

This letter is enclosed for the information of the Bureau. WFO indices contain nothing pertinent concerning SIMON but do contain numerous references on one DIEGO RIVERA of Mexico who was described as a painter and a member of the Communist Party in Mexico, as indicated in WFO file 65-5190 (Bufile 65-58515).

3 15
5 ENCLOSURE

EX-131

2 - Bureau (Encl. 5)

1 - WFO

RJP:elm

(3)

12-20-91
Classified by SP12MAC/REP
Declassify on: OADR
Per letter dtd 2-2-91

DECLASSIFIED BY SP9G/REP
ON 6-20-94
Per letter dtd 2-14-92

RECORDED - 12 JUL 29 1957

INDEXED - 12

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Cotter
Liaison

RECORDED-29

100-155423-19
105-62741

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-126

Date: August 12, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 9203RDD/ty
Declassify on: OADR
Per letter dtd 12-14-92

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Subject: DIEGO RIVERA
INTERNAL SECURITY - MEXICO

On July 15, 1957, Mr. Louis A. Simon, a retired Government architect residing at Apartment 918, 2800 Quebec Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., contacted our Washington Field Office and advised that he was forwarding a letter he had recently received from Diego Rivera, Palmas Y Alta Vista 191, San Angel Inn, Mexico City, Mexico. Mr. Simon subsequently forwarded this letter to our Washington Field Office and a copy of same is enclosed for each recipient of this letter. Our files reflect that Diego Rivera is a well-known Mexican artist who has been prominently connected with a variety of communist organizations and causes in the past.

Enclosure

cc - 1 -



OUR FIELD OFFICE
(Enclosure)

cc - 1 - Atomic Energy Commission

BY COURIER SERVICE
(Enclosure)

cc - 1 - Legat, Mexico (Enclosure)

cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

cc - 1 - RAB (0-6 Form same date) (Enclosure)

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

RDC:pre
(10)

60 AUG 15 1957

BY COURIER SVC
~~SECRET~~
COMM-FBI

Aug 13 1957

FOIA(b) (1)

DIEGO RIVERA
PALMAS Y ALTA VISTA 191
SAN ANGEL INN, D. F. MEXICO

25 de Junio de 1957

To Mr. Bruce Moore
and all artists and men of culture in the world.

My dear Sir:

I address myself to you to ask that your voice and the authority of your position, reinforce the demand, in the name of everything in the world that signifies culture, beauty, joy and peace, for the immediate suspension of the thermonuclear and atomic bomb tests, since their continuation only can result in a general atomic war with the consequent destruction of humanity.

No sooner had his superior knowledge given to man the possibility of penetrating the nuclear structure of matter, and the power of liberating and managing its immense energy, than the discovery was applied to prepare instruments of mass destruction.

The continuing threats and counter-threats have caused such powerful fear and mass hysteria in the world as evidently can bring about the destruction of order; can produce a rapidly increasing degeneracy of moral and esthetic values. All art, culture, and life itself is in eminent danger and we must defend it.

It seems that the intelligence of man is not yet great enough for him to comprehend that from every side he is preparing his own destruction. Let us raise our voices, then, let us use our awareness and our love of mankind to awaken his intelligence from its lethargy!

Two thousand Northamerican scientists have demanded the suspension of the tests as a step toward the prohibition of atomic arms. But certain scientists of my country - a neighbor of the United States - have stated publicly that humanity has nothing to fear from the tests - that "only their use in a war would be terrible".

Are the test bombs, then, made of different material than the bombs that they would drop in a war? The whole world can ask the Japanese sailors and fishermen, victims of the atomic rain that fell from a Northamerican test bomb in the Pacific; it can ask those who were poisoned by eating contaminated fish.

Possibly the scientists who do not look upon the atomic bomb as a menace to humanity feel that the Japanese people do not form a part of humanity. Whatever their opinion, this experience shows that in a nuclear war between the great powers, the people of the small nations, who have as much right to live as those of the big nations, would be the defenseless victims.

If men of science by thousands have raised their voice against the enormous atrocity, until now it seems that they are unheard, since others are found to make the alarm.

100-155423-20

Why has this voice not been heard more clearly by the millions of mothers whose sons are menaced by death? Why are they not impelled to unite, to organize throughout the world in order to restrain the hand that creates the means of murderous destruction of those to whom they gave life?

Why has this voice not been aided by the millions of human beings who desire to live and build in peace and joy, rather than to prepare general annihilation?

Why do not the women and men of the whole world unite in an immense organization for peace, to stop the iniquity of war forever? What is the reason for this inexplicable deafness before the fearful danger?

Accordingly I raise my own weak voice as loud as I can, in order to call to all those who live for love and beauty and human sensibility - the indispensable food of the higher life - to cry out, to exhort, to plead that all humanity clamor for and obtain the immediate suspension of the nuclear bomb tests, at the very least for the three years proposed.

Thus we will give a breathing spell in which men can recover their reason and arrive at an accord of the whole world for the prohibition of the manufacture and use of the thermonuclear weapon for the collective destruction of humanity.

In the name of human solidarity, I am

Sincerely yours,

Diego Rivera

FOIA(b) (1)